Jewish Chronicle { NOVEMBER 12, 1915. KISLEV 5, 5676.

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The JEWISH CHRONICLE

זְכָרוֹן סֵפֶר

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NOTICE.

Insertion of Family Announcements which reach the Office later than 11 o'clock Wednesday Morning cannot be included in the current week's issue. INSERTION OF ANY ADVERTISEMENT IS NOT GUARANTEED.

The Editor cannot undertake to be responsible for the return of rejected MSS.

Births.

BLOCK.—On Shobbos, the 9th of October, 1915, at 7, Hopeville-street-gardens, Cape Town, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Block (née Lizzie Hayes), a daughter (Millie).

ELLIS.—On the 3rd of November, 1915, at 2, Somerset-road, Bournemouth, Rebecca, the wife of Lieutenant A. Ellenbogen Ellis, R.A.M.C., late of Liverpool, of a son.

GERSHON.—On the 3rd of November, to Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Gershon, 16, Ladbroke-grove, W., a daughter.

GOURVITCH.—On the 8th of November, at 77, Cromwell-road, St. Andrews, Bristol, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gourvitch, a son. Bris Millah postponed.

GRAHAM.—On Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at 105, Lordship-road, Finsbury-park, the wife of S. B. Graham (née Irene Festenstein), a son.

GROSSMAN.—On the 5th of November, at 17, Craigmillar-road, Langside, Glasgow, the wife of Mr. Michael Grossman (née Ray Taurff), of a daughter (premature).

HARRIS.—On the 9th of November, at 136, Osbaldeston-road, Clapton-common, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Harris, a daughter.

HYMAN.—On Sunday, the 7th of November, at 6, Parkside-avenue, Broughton Park, Manchester, to Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hyman, a daughter.

KIRSCH.—On the 6th of November, at 87, Trudenell-road, Leeds, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Kirsch, a son. African and American papers please copy.

LEWIS.—On the 8th of November, at 44, Anson-road, Cricklewood, N.W., the wife of Phillip P. Lewis, of a daughter.

REUBENSON.—On the 11th of October, at 129, Nugget-street, Johannesburg, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Reubenson (née Yetta Cohen), a son.

ROSSEN.—On the 31st of October, at 155b, Clapton Common, N., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Rossen (née Fanny Isaacs), a daughter.

A SPECIAL INTERVIEW

WITH

LORD DERBY

will be one of the features of the issue of the

JEWISH CHRONICLE

FOR

Friday, November 19

WHICH WILL BE A

JEWISH WAR NUMBER

and will include a

Special Illustrated War Supplement

PRINTED ON FINE ART PAPER containing PICTURES AND PORTRAITS of Jewish War Interest. It will form a Permanent Souvenir of the part taken by Jews in the Great War.

¶ As the issue of November 19th will synchronise with the week in which the Seventieth Birthday of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild occurs, a Full Page Photograph of that gentleman will be included.

As there will be an unprecedented demand for this issue, an **EARLY ORDER** to the Newsagent is imperative to avoid disappointment.

To be had of all Newsagents & Booksellers everywhere.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19th

Price: THREEPENCE

Barmitzvah.

AARONSON.—Morrie, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Aaronson, of 38, Theobalds-road, Bloomsbury, W.C., will read several portions of the Law and Maftir at the Bloomsbury Synagogue, 40, Lamb's Conduit-street, on Sabbath וישלח, November 13th. No reception owing to a sad bereavement in the family.

Betrothals.

HUNGAR : BROWN.—Rose, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hungar, of Russell-street, Manchester, to Samuel, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Wolverhampton.

KAUFFMAN : KLEIN.—Leah, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman, of 53, King Edward-road, Hackney, to Issy, youngest son of the late Mrs. and Mr. Klein, of 230, Cable-street, E.

KAUFMAN : ROSEN.—Kitty, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Kaufman, of 13, Fournier-street, E., to Barney Rosen, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosen, 11, Fournier-street, E.

HARRIS : GOODMAN.—Leah, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, of 8, Nelson-street, to Ike, second son of Mrs. and the late Mr. H. Goodman, of 86, Christian-street, Commercial-rd., E.

ROSEN : PULMAN.—Sophy, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Rosen 85A, Forest-rd., Dalston, N.E., to Albert Pulman, 335, Caledonian-road, Barnsbury, N.

STERN : ISAACSON.—Julia, third daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Stern, of Manchester, now at 15, Longwood-avenue, Dublin, to Charlie Isaacson, of 14, St. Kevin's-parade, Dublin. American papers please copy.

Announcements continued on p. 4.

ALLIANCE

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ROBERT LEWIS, General Manager

To Commemorate the Seventieth Birthday of

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild

November 22nd, 1915

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION

The fact that "Mr. Leopold," as he is everywhere fondly known, in a few days completes his seventieth year is one which the readers of the "Jewish Chronicle," and the public in general, will desire to take practical note of.

All his life Mr. de Rothschild has been giving to others. The occasion of his Seventieth Birthday seems a fitting one when the process should be reversed, and when something should be given to him. There must be thousands upon thousands who will desire thus to manifest their loving appreciation of "Mr. Leopold."

To afford this opportunity, the "Jewish Chronicle" proposes to hand to Mr. de Rothschild a cheque—for as large an amount as possible—as a 70th BIRTHDAY GIFT, and will be glad to receive contributions, all of which must reach the Office not later than FRIDAY, November 19th.

The sum received will be duly acknowledged in our columns, and accompanying the cheque will be a full list of names, addresses, &c., of all donors inscribed on vellum and bound into book form.

As Mr. de Rothschild's beneficence throughout his life has been rendered without regard to Class or Creed, so we hope that the Birthday Gift will be made up of contributions from those of all Classes and all Creeds.

The Birthday Offering will be devoted to helping the Jewish victims of the War

Mr. de Rothschild will, of course, desire to devote any amount that may be subscribed to some object of public charity. But he will appreciate none the less the manifestation of loving esteem which the BIRTHDAY GIFT will convey.

As Mr. de Rothschild will, doubtless, desire thus to pass on the amount subscribed, retaining only for himself the token of respect and regard it will convey, we shall suggest that he devotes it to the Jewish War Victims, in such proportion between Polish, Palestinian, Serbian, and Belgian victims as he may determine.

All cheques, etc., which must reach us not later than FRIDAY, November 19th, should be crossed Parr's Bank, and made payable to the "Jewish Chronicle, Ltd. (Rothschild Birthday Fund)."

JEWISH CHRONICLE, LTD.
ROTHSCHILD BIRTHDAY FUND,
2, [illegible] SQUARE, E.C.

PLEASE send TO-DAY
don't DELAY.

Betrothals

(*Continued from page 1*).

STUNGO : HURST.—Sarah, daughter of Mr. S. S. Stungo, J.P., and Mrs. Stungo, 18, Lonsdale-terrace, Edinburgh, to Mr. Alfred Hurst, Scottish Liberal Club, Princes-street, Edinburgh, only son of Mrs. and the late Mr. Z. Hurst, London. American and African papers please copy.

WOLFSON : PECH.—Celia, youngest daughter of Mr. S. and the late Mrs. Wolfson, of 31, Church-street, Tredegar, to Jack, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Pech, of Central House, Ebbw Vale.

Forthcoming Marriages.

COHEN : NEWMAN.—On Sunday, the 21st of November, 1915, at 9, Urswick-road, Lower Clapton, Bessie, third daughter of Mrs. Leah Cohen and the late Lazarus Cohen, to Martin Newman, elder son of the late Morris and Eva Newman, of 12, Drury-lane, W.C. Reception 5 to 8 p.m. Relatives and friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

COHEN : ROSE.—On Sunday, the 14th of November, Lizzie, youngest daughter of Mrs. and the late A. Cohen, to Abe, only son of Mrs. and the late J. Rose. Ceremony at 1 p.m. at the "Mason's Arms," 7, Watney-street, Commercial-road, E. Reception from 4 till 7. Relatives and friends kindly accept this the only intimation.

FINGLESTON : VENTURA.—On Sunday, the 21st of November, Stella, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Hart and the late Miss Kate Goldsmid, of 16, St. Peter's-road, E., to David, son of the late Eleazer and Buena Ventura. Ceremony at Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Bevis Marks, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

RUBINSTEIN : SHULMAN.—On Tuesday, the 16th of November, at 3.30 p.m., at the Synagogue, Bulawayo, Dora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Rubinstein, to Maurice, son of Mr. D. Shulman.

SHAER : SACKER.—On Sunday, the 21st of November, at 2 o'clock, at Poet's-road Synagogue, Canonbury, Rebecca, daughter of the late Kaufman and Rosa Shaer, 121, Kyverdale-road, to Lionel, son of Jacob and the late Esther Sacker, 98, Wilberforce-road, N. No invitations.

Marriages.

COHEN : ISAACS.—On Wednesday, the 10th of November, at the Bayswater Synagogue, Chichester-place, W., by the Rev. Prof. Dr. Gollancz and the Rev. A. A. Green, assisted by the Revs. D. Klein and A. Barnett, Michael, son of Mrs. I. Cohen and the late Moss Cohen, of 25, Brondesbury-road, N.W., to Muriel, daughter of the late Samuel and Miriam Isaacs, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Myers, 9, Clifton-gardens, W.

COHEN : MYERS.—On the 26th of October, at the Great Synagogue, London, by the Revs. A. Katz and A. E. Gordon, Doris Lilian, only daughter of Mrs. Sophia Cohen, of 134, Clare-road, Cardiff, to Maurice, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Myers, of 308, Monument-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. American papers please copy.

DIAMONDSTEIN : HERMAN.—On the 7th of November, at the residence of the bride's parents, Esther, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Diamondstein, of 248, Commercial-road, to Simon, second son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Herman, of "Myrtle House," 4, Bow-road, E.

FINESTONE : HARRIS.—On Wednesday, the 3rd of November, at the Great Synagogue, London, by the Revs. A. Katz and A. E. Gordon, assisted by the Rev. S. N. Levin, of Liverpool, brother-in-law of the bride, Lew Finestone to Katie Harris.

SCHIFF : SAUL.—On the 21st of October, at Temple Beth-El, New York, Sidney S. Schiff (Shifferblatt), eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Shifferblatt, of London, to Dora Saul, of New York. Reception held at Hotel Astor. African papers please copy.

Silver Weddings.

MEYERHEIM : BACKHAUS.—On the 12th of November (29th Cheshvan), 1890, at Hampstead, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. S. Singer, assisted by the Rev. M. Haines, Julius Meyerheim to Mathilde Backhaus. At home November 14th from 3.30. 32, Oldhill-street, Stamford Hill.

SCHATZ.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Shatz, 8, Wheeleys road, Birmingham, will be pleased to see their relatives and friends at home on Saturday and Sunday, November 13th and 14th, from 4.30 to 7, on the occasion of their silver wedding. No cards.

Deaths.

ABRAHAMS.—(By cable.)—At Auckland, New Zealand, Lawrence O. Abrahams, in his 36th year. Second son of Mrs. George L. Abrahams, of 39, Ashworth Mansions, Maida Vale, and of the late George L. Abrahams.

ABRAHAMS.—On the 1st of November, 1915, at 2, Fairburn-road, Liverpool, Samuel, in his 63rd year (son of the late Isaac Abrahams, of Liverpool). Deeply mourned by his wife, sons, daughters, and grandchildren.

COHEN.—On Saturday, the 6th of November, at 44, Prince's Block, Stoney-lane, Fanny, beloved wife of Asher Cohen. Deeply mourned by her husband, only daughter Sadie, parents, brothers, sisters, and all relations. Shiva at 21, South Block, Stoney-lane.

COHEN.—On the 7th of November, at 177, Richmond-road, Lewis Cohen, aged 85, the dearly beloved father of Willie Cohen, 7, Bergholt-crescent, Amhurst Park, and David Cohen, 43, Lingwood-road, Springfield Park. God rest his dear soul. Shiva at 19, Sach-road, Mount Pleasant-lane, Upper Clapton.

COHEN.—On the 7th of November, at 177, Richmond-road, Hackney, N.E., Lewis Cohen, aged 85, dearly beloved father of Jacob Cohen, 22, Gordon-road, Wanstead. God rest his dear soul. Gone but not forgotten. Shiva at 19, Sach-road, Mount Pleasant-lane, Clapton, N.

COHEN.—On the 7th of November, Lewis Cohen, the beloved father of Mrs. M. Werschker, and Moses Cohen, of 8, Thistlewaite-road, Clapton, N.E. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing daughter, son, son-in-law, grand children, and great grandson. May his dear soul rest in peace. Shiva at 19, Sach-road, Mount Pleasant-lane, N.E.

COHEN.—On the 7th of November, at 177, Richmond-road, Hackney, Lewis Cohen, aged 85, dearly beloved father of Mrs. L. Jackson, of 19, Sach-road, Clapton, and Mrs. Myer Levy, 10, Newick-road, Clapton, N.E. Shiva at 19, Sach-road, Mount Pleasant-lane, Clapton. Gone but not forgotten.

COHEN.—On Monday, the 8th of November, Rachel (née Montefiore), of 67, Mildmay-park, aged 77, beloved mother of Moses, Hyam, Samuel, and Stella Cohen. God rest her dear soul in peace.

DAVIS.—On the 4th of November, at Queen's Hospital, in his 26th year, Coleman (Colin), beloved elder son of the late Samuel Davis and Mrs. Jacobs. Sadly missed and deeply mourned by his heartbroken mother, fiancée, sisters, brother, relatives, and a large circle of friends. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace. Shiva at 35, Leebank-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

GOLDBERG.—On the 2nd of November, at 156, Commercial-road, E., Barnett Goldberg, the beloved husband of Miriam Goldberg and father of Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Bloom, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Rosen, Isaac, Louis, and Minnie. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing widow, sons, daughters, sons-in-law, grandchildren, and a large circle of relatives and friends. May his soul rest in peace.

HAINES.—On the 4th of November, at 58, Colvestone-crescent, Dalston, Caroline, widow of Alexander Haines, and sister of Esther Michaels, of 92, Chichele-road, Cricklewood. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing children and sister. Shiva at 58, Colvestone-crescent,

HOLT.—On the 7th of November, at 61, Eleanor-road, Stratford, Joseph, aged 24, the dearly beloved eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Holt. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing parents, brothers, sisters, brother-in-law, relatives and friends.

ISAACS.—On Friday, the 5th of November, after a short illness, Rosie, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Isaacs, 8, Consort-terrace, Leeds. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing parents, sisters, brothers, brother-in-law, relatives and friends. May her dear soul rest in peace.

ISAACS.—On the 3rd of November, as the result of a motor accident, Evelyn Florence Isaacs, daughter of Abraham Isaacs, of 97, Fordwych-road, Brondesbury, and the late Phœbe Isaacs. Sadly mourned by her father, sisters, brothers, and friends. May her dear soul rest in peace.

ISRAEL.—On the 5th of November, at 107, Stanley-street, Cheetham, Manchester, Isaac, beloved father of Alfred, Sydney and Ralph, of Africa; brother of Mr. Nathan Israel, of London; also Annie, Lena, Amelia, Rose, Jennie and Ethel. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing children, relatives and friends. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace.

JACOBS.—On the 7th of November, at 66, Stepney-green-dwellings, suddenly, from heart failure, Barnett, aged 58, beloved husband of Kate Jacobs. Deeply mourned by his sons and daughters. Shiva at above address.

LEVENE.—On the 7th of November, at 92, Bridge-street, Burdett-road, Elias Levene, the beloved husband of Kate and son of the late Samuel and Elizabeth Levene, aged 38. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife, children, sisters, brothers, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, nephews, nieces, and friends. Amen.

LEVY.—On the 9th of November, after a painful illness, Phillip, in his 8th year, the dearly beloved only child of Isaac and Bessie Levy, 79, Middlesex-street, and dearly beloved grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. P. Beugeltas. Deeply mourned by his heartbroken parents, grandparents, uncle, aunt, relatives and friends. God rest his dear soul in peace.

MOSES.—On the 8th of November, at his residence, 24, Coborn-street, Bow, David Moses, son of the late Samuel and Esther Moses.

MYERS.—On the 8th of November, corresponding with the 2nd day Rosh Hodesh, Phillip Myers, the beloved son of Samuel and Leah Myers, of 1, Tenter-street South, in his 6th year. God rest his dear soul in peace. Shiva at 49, Great Alie-street, Leman-street, E. Deeply mourned.

PRINCE.—On Sunday, the 7th of November, at his residence, 30, Foulden-road, Stoke Newington, Louis, beloved husband of Amelia, in his 74th year. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife, children, sons-in-law, grandchildren, relatives and friends.—Mrs. S. Israel, of 54, Middlesex street; Mr. Myer Prince, of 22, Woodland-road; Mrs. A. Bretzfelder, of 45, Cazenove-road; Mr. Harry Prince, of Kimberley; Mrs. J. Phillips, of 96, Darenth-road; and Mr. Nat Prince, of America. Shiva at above address. God rest his dear soul in peace.

PRINCE.—On the 7th of November, at 30, Foulden-road, Stoke Newington, Louis Prince, father of Mannie Prince, of 59, Ship-street, Brighton. Shiva at above address.

SAFFIR.—On the 9th of November, at 17, Vernon-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester, after a brief illness, to the inexpressible grief of her relatives and friends, Hilda (aged 42) the dearly beloved wife of Harris Saffir and mother of Mrs. Isaac Robinson (of London) and Abraham Levi, Rebecca, Minnie, Annie, William and Gertrude. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, children, sisters, brothers, sisters and brothers-in-law, relatives and large circle of friends.

SCHAVERIEN.—On the 5th of November, at the residence of her daughter Harriet, Rachel, the beloved wife of the late Lewis Schaverien, aged 82. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing sons, daughters, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law and grandchildren. Shiva: Charles Schaverien, 13, Calverley-street; Mrs. Bessy Slyper, 1, Calverley-street; Mrs. Janey Valencia, 27, Argyle-road; Mrs. Katie Levy and Mrs. Harriet Schaverien, 12, Colmar-street, Mile End. God rest her dear soul.

SCHAVERIEN.—On the 5th of November, at the residence of her daughter, 17, Colmar-street, E., Rachael, aged 83, wife of the late Levy Schaverien, beloved mother of Aaron Schaverien. Shiva, 212, Algernon-road, Ladywell, S.E.

SIMMONDS.—On the 8th of November, in his 85th year, John Simmonds, of 47, Clarence-road, Clapton. Deeply mourned by his sons and daughters, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Shiva at the above address.

SIMMONDS.—On the 8th of November, in his 85th year, John Simmonds, dearly beloved father of Mrs. A. Lelyveld, of 28, Grove-avenue, Twickenham. Shiva at 8, Dalston-lane.

SIMMONDS.—On the 8th of November, 1915, in his 85th year, John Simmonds, dearly beloved father of L. Simmonds, of 40, Bloomsbury-street, W.C. Shiva at the above address.

SIMMONS.—On the 5th of November, 1915, Cheshvan 28th, 5676, at 248, Roman-road, Bow, Amelia (née Harris) beloved wife of Ephraim, and beloved mother of Isiah, Joshua, Godfrey, Raphael, Lionel, Ethel, and Solomon David. Deeply mourned by her husband, children, daughter-in-law, intended daughter-in-law, relatives and friends תנצב"ה. Australian and American papers please copy. Shiva at 248, Roman-road.

WEISS.—On the 8th of November, at 24, Staverton-road, Brondesbury Park, N.W., in her 54th year, Leah, the dearly beloved wife of Samuel and devoted mother of Rebecca Greenburg and Ethel Weiss. Deeply missed and mourned by her bereaved husband, daughters, son-in-law, relatives, and all who knew her. God rest her dear soul. Shiva at above address.

WEISS.—On the 8th of November, at 24, Staverton-road, Brondesbury, N.W., Leah, the dearly beloved sister of Betsy Levy, Tottenham-court-road, and Emanuel Snapper, King's-road, Chelsea. Shiva at 24, Staverton-road. May her dear soul rest in peace.

WEISS.—On the 8th of November, at 24, Staverton-road, Brondesbury, N.W., Leah, the dearly beloved sister of Dave Snapper, 244, Derby-road, Nottingham. Shiva at 24, Staverton-road. May her dear soul rest in peace.

WEISS.—On the 8th of November, at 24, Staverton-road, Brondesbury, N.W., Leah, the dearly beloved sister of Sol. Snapper, 222, Derby-road, Nottingham. Shiva at Derby-road. May her dear soul rest in peace.

WEISS.—On the 8th of November, at 24, Staverton-road, Brondesbury, N.W., Leah, the dearly beloved sister of Max. Snapper, 452, Uxbridge-road, W. Shiva at 24, Staverton-road, May her dear soul rest in peace.

Killed in Action.

FRANKS.—About the 24th of October, at the Dardanelles, Second-Lieut. Braham A. Franks, aged 22, 8th Service Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment. Dearly beloved eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Franks, and eldest grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Levy, 50, Russell-sq., W.C.

In Memoriam.

BARNATO.—In ever loving memory of Henry Isaacs Barnato, who passed away November 30th, 1908, corresponding with Kislev 6th, 5669.

BENJAMIN.—On November 22nd—Kislev 4th—Moss Benjamin, late of Vale-court, Maida Vale. In loving remembrance.

COHEN.—In ever loving and unfading memory of my darling husband, Solomon Cohen, who departed this life on November 19th, 1905. Gone, but not forgotten by his sorrowing wife, sons, daughter, sons-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. God rest his dear soul in peace.—Renata Hotel, Brighton.

CROOK.—In ever-loving memory of our dear parents, David and Esther Crook, who passed away Marcheshvan 26th, כ"ו מרחשון, 5670, November 10th, 1909, and Kislev 11th, י"א כסלו, 5665, November 19th, 1904,—29, Northfield-road, Stamford Hill, N.

ELKAN.—In ever loving memory of our darling mother, Sarah Elkan, who passed away in Brighton on November 12th, 1901. Gone but never forgotten. God rest her dear soul.

HARMAN.—In loving memory of my darling wife and sweetheart, Gertrude Harman, who departed this life November 10th, 1914.—S. Harman.

Continued on p. 6.

Fund for the Relief of the Jewish Victims of the War in Russia

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APPEAL.

AN URGENT APPEAL for assistance in the relief of the Jewish victims of the war in Poland and Russia has been addressed to the Conjoint Foreign Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association by the Jewish Committee of Petrograd, on its own behalf and on behalf of 120 federated Russo-Jewish Relief Committees established in Moscow, Kieff, Odessa, and other provincial centres in the Russian Empire.

Collections for this purpose have already been made by various Jewish bodies in this country, notably by the Committee established by Mr. Hermann Landau in the East End of London, where the local community have set a munificent example by raising, from their own comparatively modest resources, and with the assistance of the Colonial and Provincial congregations, no less a sum than £30,000 After consulting with Mr. Landau, and in agreement and co-operation with him, the Conjoint Committee have resolved to take the initiative in co-ordinating the various Jewish efforts for the relief of their Russian and Polish coreligionists. Accordingly, a new and thoroughly representative Anglo-Jewish Committee has been called into existence to give a wider publicity to the Russian appeal, and to raise from the Jewish communities of the whole British Empire a fund commensurate with the terrible need that has arisen.

The calamity which has befallen the Russian and Polish Jewish communities is of the most appalling character, and has, indeed, no precedent in the tragical vicissitudes of the Jewish people.

From end to end of the Pale of Settlement—the centre of gravity of the European Jewry—the country has been ravaged with a completeness unparalled in the other vast battlefields of the war. The ebb and flow of three invasions have left the whole of Poland and many of the contiguous provinces almost desolate, and the larger part of the population are now fugitives—for the most part starving and shelterless—in the provinces to the rear of the battling Russian lines. For months past our well-to-do Russian co-religionists living outside the Pale have grappled courageously and generously with their share of this colossal problem, but their resources are quite inadequate to meet the daily increasing demands made upon them. It is for this reason that they now ask the Jews of the world to come to their assistance, and we feel confident that their call will find a responsive echo in every Jewish heart.

It is not possible at this moment to give exact statistics of the Jewish victims for whom help is needed. The expulsions from the war zone, which began last autumn, and which were from the outset attended by terrible hardships, had by the end of May gradually depopulated all the chief Jewish centres in fourteen Russian and Polish provinces and the larger part of Galicia. The number of Jewish fugitives for whom the Relief Committees of Petrograd, Moscow, Kieff, and Odessa were then making provision was 526,000, and the cost of their maintenance was no less than 3,682,000 roubles per month. Since then the distress has more than doubled, both in intensity and volume. The larger part of the Jews who had remained in Poland have joined their Christian fellow-countrymen in flying before the German occupation, and it is estimated that of the refugees now wandering helplessly in the provinces east and sout-east of Warsaw quite a million and a half are Jews. The cost of feeding these refugees alone, without making any provision for shelter or methodical distribution, is at least £600,000 per month.

Although it is true that among the privileged Jews enjoying rights of residence in the great internal cities of Russia are many in comfortable and even affluent circumstances, their number is relatively very small, and we can well understand that, with the utmost self-sacrifice, they are unable to cope alone with the terrible calamity by which they are confronted.

The distress of the Jewish refugees has unhappily been accentuated by the fact that they consist in so large a proportion of the most helpless elements of the community—old men, women, and children. Even in normal times their burdens in this respect are disproportionately heavy, but in the present war the sacrifices imposed upon them have been vastly increased by the patriotic alacrity with which the whole valid Jewish manhood of Poland and Russia has rallied to the colours, supplying large numbers of volunteers in addition to the ordinary contigents of reservists and recruits. Thus the refugees have a double claim upon the sympathy and help of their brethren in the allied countries. We owe it as much to their brave sons, brothers, and husbands who, with such signal honour to the Jewish name, are helping us to fight our battles for national existence, as to their own heartrending need that we should fly promptly and generously to their assistance.

All moneys subscribed in response to this Appeal will be employed for the direct relief of the Jewish victims of the war, through the medium of the Petrograd Jewish Committee, which is under the Presidency of M. Warschawsky and Baron A. de Günsburg, and is associated with 120 local Jewish Relief Committees, all actively at work in the Russian theatre of the war.

The Russian Relief Committees have been empowered by the Committee of of this Fund to relieve also any pressing cases of distress among non-Jewish refugees which may come under their cognisance, and for which the resources of other Funds may not be available.

Contributions should be sent to the Treasurer, the Right Hon. Lord Swaythling, 60, Old Broad Street, E.C., or to the Hon. Secs., at the offices of the Fund,

Honorary Secretaries:—CHARLES E. SEBAG-MONTEFIORE, Esq. OTTO M. SCHIFF, Esq.

Offices: 28, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. ***Telephone: London Wall 6330.***

Donations collected so far (apart from Central Committee for Polish Jews) amount to about £41,000, ranging in sums from £5,000 to 1/-. ***FURTHER SUPPORT URGENTLY NEEDED.***

In Memoriam.

Continued.

HARMAN.—In loving memory of Gertrude Harman (née Goodrich), who departed this life on November 10th, 1914. Gone but not forgotten by her brother Harry.

HARMAN.—In memory of Gertrude, sister of Andrew Goodrich, who died November 10th, 1914. Gone but not forgotten.

HART.—In loving memory of our darling mother, Mary (Marie) Hart, who passed away 7th Kislev, 5668. Sadly missed by her loving children, Nancy, Esther, Ray, Joe and Alfred. Time flies, but memory still remains.—"Evelynville, Darville-road, Stoke Newington.

HART.—In ever loving memory of my dear wife, Celia who passed away November 13th, 1906.—Edward Hart, 4, Walden House, High-street, Manchester-square, W.

HARRIS.—In loving remembrance of my darling parents, Henry Myer Harris and Annie Harris, who passed away 9th September, 1908, and 21st November, 1909.—176, Broadhurst-gardens, West Hampstead.

ISAACS.—In loving memory of my darling mother Kitty, who died November 1st, 1913. Deeply mourned by her son Coleman, and daughter-in-law Esther. May her dear soul rest in peace.—38, Claribel-road, Brixton.

ISAACS.—In ever loving and affectionate memory of my dear son Aaron, who passed away November 18th, 1907. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace. Amen.—Lewis Isaacs, 5, Grosvenor-road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

ISAACS.—In unfading memory of our dear brother, Aaron, who passed away November 18th, 1907. Time passes, but memory still remains.—Dave, Mike, Nat, Alfred, Hannah, Sarah and Esther. —God rest his dear soul in peace. Amen.

LEVITT.—In loving memory of our dear son and brother Alec, who passed away on November 21st, 1914, corresponding with the 3rd day of Kislev, 5675. 24, Victoria-street, South Hackney.

LINGEY.—In ever loving and affectionate memory of my dear husband, Charles Lingey, who passed away November 13th, 1912. Never forgotten, and sadly missed.

NYMAN.—In loving memory of our dear husband and loving father, David Nyman, who departed this life at Johannesburg, Kislev 6th, 5675. May God rest his dear soul in peace.—Mrs. Nyman, 141, Stepney-green, E.

OPPENHEIM.—In sad memory of my beloved husband, Jules Oppenheim, who passed away on the 15th of November, 1909. God rest his soul.—89, Fordwych-road.

OPPENHEIM.—In fond memory of our dear brother and uncle, Jules Oppenheim, who died November 15th, 1909. Gone but not forgotten.—30, South Villas, Camden-square, N.W.

PEZARO.—In loving memory of our dear brother, Michael Pezaro, who departed this life November 9th, 1911. May his dear soul rest in peace.

PHILLIPS.—In ever loving and unfading memory of our devoted husband and father, Aaron Phillips, who fell asleep December 3rd, 1913—Kislev 4th, 5674. Will never be forgotten by his sorrowing wife, daughter, sons and daughter-in-law. May his dear soul rest in peace. 80, Mile End-road, E.

WOLFE.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Amelia Wolfe, of 161, West End-lane, Hampstead, who departed this life 10th November, 1907—Kislev 4th, 5668.

Her memory is as dear to-day
As in the hour she passed away.

Tombstones to be Set.

BRITTON. — The tombstone in loving memory of Mr. J. A. Britton, late of 18 and 19, Houndsditch, E.C., will be set at Plashet Cemetery on Sunday next, the 14th November, at 2 p.m. Friends and relatives will please accept this, the only intimation.

HARRIS.—The consecration of the stone to the memory of the late Joseph Harris, 6, Watney-street, will take place at Plashet on Sunday, 14th November, at 2 o'clock.

LEWIS.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Mrs. Johanna Lewis, of 54, Brixton-road, S.W., will be consecrated at Plashet Cemetery on Sunday, November 21st, at 3 p.m. Relatives and friends please accept this only intimation. African papers please copy.

SCHUIT (SCOTT).—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Aaron Schuit (Scott), of 155, Wentworth-street Buildings, E., will be consecrated at Plashet Cemetery, on Sunday next, November 14th, a 3 p.m.

Thanks for Condolences.

MISS ABRAHAMS and FAMILY, of "Irving House," 41, Landsdowne-place, Hove, returns thanks for kind visits and letters of condolence received in their recent bereavement.

MRS. L. FRANKS, Miss MYERS and Miss EDITH MYERS-LEVI (13, Portland-rd., Edgbaston), return thanks for kind visits, letters, telegrams and cards of sympathy in their sad bereavement.

MRS. L. HARRIS and DAUGHTERS return thanks for letters, cards and visits of condolence received during the week of mourning.—225, Brixton-road, S.W.

MRS. JOE JACOBS with ALBERT and PHŒBE HARRIS, return thanks for kind expressions of sympathy received during the week of mourning for their dearly beloved brother.—63, Warrington-crescent, Maida Vale, W.

MRS. I. KAYE returns sincere thanks for the many kind visits, letters and cards of condolence received during the week of mourning for her beloved mother.—56, Park-road, Southend.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

SOUTH HACKNEY SYNAGOGUE, DEVONSHIRE-ROAD, HACKNEY, N.E.

CHOIRMASTER wanted immediately. — Application stating experience, qualifications, and salary required to be made to the Rev. G. Isaacs.

JEWS' HOSPITAL AND ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE Treasurers gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a legacy of £200, from the executors of the late F. S. Isaac.

חברת קדישא הסדר אמת ושמש שנד
WEST END CHESED V'EMETH BURIAL SOCIETY,

Office—35, DEAN STREET, SOHO, W.

THE Consecration of the New Cemetery at Greyhound Lane, Streatham, and laying of Foundation Stone of the אחל by the Very Rev. The Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz, will take place on SUNDAY, the 14th November, 1915, at 2.30 p.m.

The Hon. Officers and Committee extend a cordial invitation to members and the public generally, to be present.

Nearest Railway Stations—Streatham Common and Streatham.

Trains leave Victoria for Streatham Common at 1.5 p.m., 1.40, 1.50, and 2.5; and London Bridge for Streatham Station at 1.25 and 2.3.

Tram services Nos. 16 and 18 from Thames Embankment; No. 20 from Victoria; and No. 10 from Southwark Bridge pass the top of Greyhound Lane.

Buses 59 and 59a Regent-street and Charing Cross to Streatham, and Nos. 49 and 49a, Shepherds's Bush to Streatham, also pass the top of Greyhound Lane.

By order,
S. GREENBAUM,
Secretary.

SOUP KITCHEN FOR JEWISH POOR,

17-19, BUTLER STREET, SPITALFIELDS, E.

TENDERS.

THE Committee of the above Charity is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply at the Kitchen, from December till March next:

1. MEAT (clod-stickings, shins, and bullocks' heads), three or more times per week.
2. Best Household Wheaten BREAD.
3. CEREALS (barley, rice, and split peas).

Tenders for any of the above must be forwarded to the above address not later than 4 o'clock on Wednesday, the 17th November. Tenders for bread or cereals must be accompanied by samples.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest, or any other tender or tenders. By order,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

HAYES CERTIFIED SCHOOL FOR JEWISH BOYS,

HAYES END, MIDDLESEX.

A MATRON is required for the above school of about 100 boys; candidates must be single, not more than 35 years of age, have had nursing experience, and be capable of supervising the domestic work of an institution; salary £60 per annum, together with board, lodging and washing. Applications, in candidates' own handwriting, together with copies of recent testimonials, to be sent to I. Ellis, Superintendent.

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

THE Election of Members of the Council will take place at the Annual MEETING of subscribers on SUNDAY, December 5th.

All persons proposed for election must be nominated in writing by two members of the Association, and the names, with those of the nominators, must be sent to the office of the Association on or before November 21st.

M. DUPARC,
Secretary.

Blomfield House,
85, London Wall, E.C.

THE GROCERY RELIEF FUND.

(Founded by the late Mrs. Herman Tuck, 1891).

TWENTY-FIFTH SEASON.

THE First DISTRIBUTION of this season will take place on THURSDAY, November 18th, at 11 a.m., at Camperdown House, Half-moon-passage, Aldgate, E., on which occasion Mr. Herman Landau has kindly consented to preside. Subscribers and friends are cordially invited to attend.

M. KEENE,
Hon. Sec.

חברת משיבת נפש
THE SOCIETY FOR DISTRIBUTING BREAD, MEAT AND COAL

Among the Jewish Poor during the Winter Season.

Established A.M. 5540—1779.

President: MEYER A. SPIELMAN, ESQ.
Vice-Presidents: SAMUEL O. LAZARUS, ESQ. and PHILIP S. WALEY, ESQ.

THE Committee earnestly appeal on behalf of this Charity, now in the 136th year of its benevolent work.

To the usual severe trials which the winter inflicts upon the very poor, there will be super-added the increased cost of the essentials: bread, meat and coal. The Committee therefore appeal to the public in all confidence to extend to this Society their most generous help, so that it may be the means of rendering to the largest number of the deserving poor some alleviation of the hunger and cold which it is their sad lot to suffer.

Last season, 44,748 tickets were distributed. Contributors who may not be in touch with deserving cases are invited to entrust their tickets to the Distribution Committee. Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by:

ARTHUR L. LAZARUS, Esq., 20, Pembridge-gardens, Hyde-park, W., and S. H. EMANUEL, Esq., 27, Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, W., Treasurers.

EDWARD A. JOSEPH, Esq., Hon. Secretary, 10, Frognal-lane, N.W. Or by

HENRY H. HYAMS, Secretary, 8, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.C.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE SYNAGOGUE,

QUALIFIED Minister and Teacher required for Hebrew Classes; salary £2 10s.—Apply, with copies of testimonials, to Isaac Alge, Secretary, Cleethorpe-road, Grimsby.

POLISH RELIEF FUND.

OMITTED.—Cardiff: Mrs. J. Lewis, £5 5s.; J. Michaelson, Esq., £5 5s.; L. A. Jacobs, Esq., £3 3s.; Achei Brith, £2 2s.; Mrs. S. Cohen, £2 2s.; Mrs. A. Isaacs, Messrs. Casper Goldman, A. Finklestone, £1 1s. each.

ERRATA.—Aldershot: J. Charkham, Esq., W. Weinstein, Esq. (Bordor Glasgow), Aaron Schonfield, Esq., J.P., 3rd donation, £5 5s.

FINSBURY PARK SYNAGOGUE HEBREW CLASSES will re-open SUNDAY next, the 14th inst., at 11 a.m.

I, MORDECAI LAZARUS of 24 Richmond road Handsworth Birmingham Traveller a natural born British subject do hereby give notice that I have assumed the surname of LAWRENCE in substitution for my present surname of Lazarus as evidenced by a Deed Poll dated the 29th day of October 1915.

Dated this 8th day of November 1915
MORDECAI LAWRENCE

Witness; Joseph Cohen Solicitor
11 New-street Birmingham

NOTICE
B. S. POLACK,

HAVING resigned the Superintendentship of the Jewish Cemetery, Edmonton, is now devoting his whole time to his business of Monumental Mason and Sculptor, Montagu-road, Edmonton, N. (*adjoining Cemetery.*) *Showrooms and Offices*: 214, Montagu-road, opposite; 'phone 1678 Tottenham. Medal and Diploma awarded. All work done by HAND by skilled craftsmen, under Persona. Supervision. Designs and Estimates on application. *Closed on Sabbath and Jewish Holy Days.*

Businesses for Sale.

BOOT Repairing Business, up-to-date machinery, stitching and sole-sewing done for the trade up to £7 per week. Illness cause of sale. Price £300.—Send letters to Mr. C. B., 72, Ambergate-street, Kennington-park, S.E.

LIGHT refreshments and confectionery; old established; North London; close to station; for sale; small premium required; opportunity for Jewish caterer. — Apply Fisher, Stanhope and Co., 38, Stamford Hill, N. (next Stoke Newington station).

Educational.

THE GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC
John Carpenter-street,
Victoria Embankment, E.C.
Established by the Corporation of London.
Principal—LANDON RONALD
COMPLETE MUSICAL EDUCATION at an inclusive fee. Half term began November 8th.
PRIVATE LESSONS are given in all musical subjects and STAGE TRAINING, in Elocution, Gesture, Stage Dancing, Fencing, and OPERA
WEEKLY ORCHESTRAL PRACTICES ARE CONDUCTED BY THE PRINCIPAL. Prospectus and Syllabus of Local Centre and Local Schools Examinations (open to general public) free. Students can still be received.
H. SAXE WYNDHAM,
Tel. Central 4459. Secretary.

THE NORTH LONDON MUSIC STUDIO,
63, MANOR-ROAD, STANFORD HILL, N.
Principal—Miss F. Altman, Med.L.A.M.
MISS ALTMAN gives lessons in singing and voice production; quick and simple method. Lessons in pianoforte, violin and elocution by well-known teachers. Special classes for children, fancy dancing, action songs and elocution. Reduced inclusive fee taking the 3 subjects. For prospectus apply to Principal.

PIANO or violin learnt in three months; original system; unique success.—Mr. P. Abrahams, Gold and Silver Medallist L.A.M., 63, Heathland-rd., Stamford Hill, N.

UNIVERSITY man, highly successful tutor in Hebrew (also Talmud) and secular subjects, especially languages, has vacancy for a better-class pupil. Address, 5,807, Jewish Chronicle.

Situations Wanted.

YOUNG lady requires situation as Mother's Help, with care of one or two children; light house duties or plain sewing. Address 6,099, Jewish Chronicle.

Situations Vacant.

BRIGHT COMPANION.—Governess for two motherless girls 15-18; write, stating full particulars, D., 55, Warrington-crescent, Maida Vale, W.

COMPANION for elderly couple in West of England; must be able to cook and assist in house; foreigner not objected to. Address 6,047, Jewish Chronicle.

LADY (good appearance) required for few hours daily; light business duties; experience unnecessary; good remuneration. —Address, "H.," 124, Queen's-road, Bayswater, W.

LADY working Housekeeper wanted; must be domesticated, experienced, bright and companionable; two in family; very comfortable home; maid kept. Apply, Miss Van Vlymen, 62, Bethune-road, Stoke Newington, N.

POUCH and Bags.—Man required, well up in same, to take charge of department.—Address, 5,981, Jewish Chronicle.

REQUIRED for London factory foreman (not eligible for army) to superintend 20-40 hands; discharged army man preferred; good prospects for right man.—Replies in fullest confidence to 5,827, Jewish Chronicle.

TAILOR'S Doorsman required; must be good salesman and able to measure accurately; good income for live man. Address, 6,107, Jewish Chronicle.

TAILOR'S MANAGER required. — Only men with front shop experience in cheapest bespoke trade need apply. Good income for competent man. State full experience.—Address, 5,974, Jewish Chronicle.

WANTED middle-aged woman as cook. —Applications to Secretary, Home for Aged and Needy Jews, 208, Cheetham Hill-road, Manchester.

WANTED smart Traveller for Provinces; fancy goods and toys; British nationality essential. Address, 6,048, Jewish Chronicle.

WANTED a respectable smart Jewish young fellow as traveller for a firm of wholesale rag and metal merchants; in the provinces; excellent prospects and permanent to suitable man.—Address, 6,076, Jewish Chronicle.

WANTED respectable young girl as help in large provincial orthodox boarding-house; no menial duties; excellent home. Apply, Box 3, 147, Gt. Ducie-st., Manchester.

Miscellaneous.

GOOD wholesale side lines for those calling on shopkeepers. 1d. Pills, 1d. Head and Nerve Powders, 1d. Tooth and Nerve Powders. Packed on attractive cards! Sell well! Give satisfaction! Good profits! Send for terms.—Trimnell, the Herbalist, 144, Richmond-rd., Cardiff, Established 1879.

SPECIALIST recommends excellent home for mental, nerve, or incapacitated patients; garden, skilled nursing, and comforts. Apply, Matron, 1, Fairfax-road, South Hampstead. 'Phone: 7283 Hampstead.

AT THE LORD MAYOR'S TABLE

The Fish may cost more than it does at Cope Bros., but it cannot be finer, fresher, or better value for money.

COPE BROS.

Fishmongers.

BRANCHES:

10, THE BROADWAY, STAMFORD HILL.
Tel. No. 73 DALSTON.

16, HIGH STREET, HAMPSTEAD.
Tel. No. 528 NORTH.

173, WEST END LANE, HAMPSTEAD.
Tel. No. 2898 HAMPSTEAD.

30, THE PROMENADE, GOLDER'S GREEN.
Tel. No. 1130 FINCHLEY.

10, LAUDERDALE PARADE, MAIDA VALE.
Tel. No. 562 PADDINGTON.

2, THE BRIDGE, EALING COMMON STATION.
Tel. No. 44 EALING.

7, RUSSELL GARDENS, KENSINGTON.
Tel. No. 3000 KENSINGTON.

76/77, BUCKINGHAM GATE, S.W.
Tel. No. 4581 VICTORIA.

113, HIGH ROAD, STREATHAM.
Tel. No. 26 STREATHAM.

78, HIGH STREET, WIMBLEDON.
Tel. No. 1676, WIMBLEDON.

315, HIGH ROAD, BRONDESBURY.
Tel. No. 3948 PADDINGTON.

Sale by Auction.

LIVE Poultry, from 500 to 750 head (good supplies of fat hens), sold by AUCTION every Saturday in the Cattle Market, Reading (36 miles from Paddington). Sale commences at 11.30 a.m. Auctioneers, Messrs. Nicholas, 1, Station-road, Reading.

Apartments Unfurnished.

STOCKWELL, S.W.—3 unfurnished rooms to let on ground floor; suit two ladies or married couple.—8, Stockwell Park-road (near Stockwell Tube Station).

Houses, &c., to be Let or Sold.

ALDGATE and STEPNEY.

FOUR freehold houses for sale, corner block of 2, close to Aldgate Station; rents £83, price £650; also two in best part of Stepney, rents £52; price £450; let to old standing, prompt paying tenants, at moderate rentals; good repair. Apply "Trustee," 58, Whitbread-road, Brockley, S.E.

FOREST GATE.—Charming, non-basement, double-bay residence; tiled bathroom; electric and gas; 3d. return from Aldgate; £200 cash, balance 40s. monthly.—Owner, Burland, 56, Gresham-street, Bank.

TO TAILORS.—26, Bath-street, Poplar.—Spacious workshop, room for 40 machines, with gateway and dwelling house.—Tanner, 343, East India Dock-road.

£600 WILL yield 10 per cent. per annum by purchase of small freehold modern residential property in a delightful part of Surrey, erected on plans by eminent London architect; excellent tenants, upon three year agreements; always let.—Harvey Estates (Dept. J.), 46, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

Board and Residence.

LONDON.

A GOOD home for business gentleman with small family; partial board; mod. terms; near Warwick-avenue Tube. Address, 5,824, Jewish Chronicle.

A GOOD English home with every comfort in lady's newly decorated house; electric light; constant hot water, etc.; close to synagogue, tubes, rail, and 'buses.—"Holmcroft," 91, Addison-gdns, W. Tel. Hammersmith 556.

A PAYING guest or 2 friends required by private English family; large house; minute S. Hampstead Station; late dinner; young society; very moderate terms. Address 6,049, Jewish Chronicle.

A MODERATE charge for gentlemen boarders; easy, cheap access everywhere; bright house; liberal table.—448, Camden-road, N.W.

AN English orthodox private family will be pleased to accommodate family or 2 or 3 gentlemen; good and liberal table; young, bright society; every home comfort.—100, Broadhurst gardens, W. Hampstead.

33 BALFOUR-ROAD, Highbury New Park, N.—Board-residence suitable for married couple or city gentleman; comfortable home; easy access to City and West End; terms moderate.

BOARD-Residence in private house for married couple or other paying guests; also bedrooms for single gentlemen; moderate terms.—118, Houndsditch, E.C.

BOARD-Residence for gentlemen in private English family; easy access to City and West End; young society; terms 24s. inclusive. Apply, 56, Portsdown-rd., Maida Vale.

CANONBURY.—Board-Residence, every home comfort; own sitting-room if desired; moderate charges; easy access to all parts. Apply, 43, Ferntower-road.

CLAPTON COMMON.—72, Forburg-road, N.—Lady can accommodate one or two paying guests or married couple in her private comfortable home. Easy access to City.

250 ELGIN-AVENUE, Maida Vale, W.—Mrs. and the Misses Barnett have now vacancies; one minute from Tube; also at 40, Christchurch-avenue, N.W.

FINSBURY PARK, 9 Gloucester-road.—Comfortable board-residence; refined people; near tubes, trams, 'buses, and parks; terms moderate and inclusive.

HOME life for gentlemen or family party in orthodox English family; large bright rooms; excellent cuisine; conveniently situated. The Misses Sutton, 33, Lancaster-rd., Swiss Cottage. 'Phone, Hampstead 4923.

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EST? 1841. זכרון ספר EST? 1841.

The JEWISH CHRONICLE

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FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

SUNDAY, November 14.

JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS, Temporary Allowance Committee, 10.
SOUP KITCHEN FOR JEWISH POOR, Investigating and Distributing Sub-Committee, 17-19, Butler Street, 11.
CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Special General Meeting, re Relief of Distressed Jews in Russia, 36, Hallam Street, 11.30.
WEST END CHESED VE'EMETH BURIAL SOCIETY, Consecration of Cemetery, Greyhound Road, Streatham, 2.30.
LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, Laying of Foundation Stone, Stepney Green, 2.30.

MONDAY, November 15.

JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS, Board Meeting, 5.

TUESDAY, November 16.

CHARCROFT HOUSE, Committee, Charcroft House, 11.
JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS, Fixed Allowance Committee, 3; Relief Committee (rotas), 4.

WEDNESDAY, November 17.

JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS, Loan Committee (rota), 4.
SOUP KITCHEN FOR JEWISH POOR, Executive Committee, 17-19, Butler Street, Spitalfields, 5.30.
JEWS' COLLEGE, Council, Queen Square House, 8.

THURSDAY, November 18.

GROCERY RELIEF FUND, Opening Distribution, Camperdown House, Aldgate, 11.
JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS' Temporary Allowance Committee, 3; Relief Committee (rotas), 4.
JEWISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN, Council, 148, Piccadilly, 4.15.
BREAD, MEAT AND COAL CHARITY, Annual Meeting, 31, Duke Street, Aldgate, 5.30.

LITERARY AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

(Announcements of Social Functions may be inserted under this heading at the charge of 1/6 per line (minimum two lines).

SATURDAY, November 13.

Spitalfields Sinai Association, Lecture, Mr. E. I. Spiers, Brick Lane Talmud Torah, 7.
Stepney Sinai Association, Talmud Circle, 1.30; Shulchan Aruch Circle, Vestry, Philpot Street Synagogue, 2.30.
Young Ladies' Hebrew Speaking Society, Meeting, Ladies' Club Room, Toynbee Hall, 2.30.
Bow Sinai Association, Lecture, Mr. Miller, Bow Talmud Torah, 27, Tredegar Square, 3.
North London Sinai Association, Sedrah Circle, Wellington Road Synagogue, 3.
Robert Sebag-Montefiore Lodge, Grand Order of Israel, Debate (Opener: Mr. Percy M. Cohen), 5, Houndsditch, 7.
Literary and Social Union, Study Circle, 5.30; Lantern Lecture by Mr. Yakoof Preelooker, Drawing Room, Toynbee Hall, 7.
Jewish Lads' Brigade Old Boys, Cinderella Dance, Cottage Grove, 7.

SUNDAY, November 14.

Jewish Association of Arts and Sciences, Gathering, 39, Upper Bedford Place, 3.30.
London Women's Zionist Association, Lecture by Mr. Israel Horwitz, Library, Toynbee Hall, 4.
Mile End Literary and Social Union, Concert, Toynbee Hall, 5.30.
Sinai League, Council, Bow Talmud Torah, 5.30.
Northern Literary and Debating Society, Discussion (Opener: Mr. M. S. Lissack), Finsbury Park Synagogue, 6.30.
Stoke Newington Literary and Social Society, Lecture by Mr. M. Kaiser, Synagogue Rooms, Shacklewell Lane, 6.30.
Spitalfields Sinai Association, Ein Yankov Shuir, Brick Lane Talmud Torah, 7.30.
Mozart Social Society, Second Cinderella, Mozart House, Albion Road, N., 6.30—10.30.

MONDAY, November 15.

Spitalfields Sinai Association, Talmud Circle, Brick Lane Talmud Torah, 8.30.

CALENDAR NOTES FOR THE WEEK

NOVEMBER 12 to NOVEMBER 18—KISLEV 5 to KISLEV 11.

FRIDAY	Kislev 5 (30 Days)	Nov. 12	Sabbath begins at 4.	
SABBATH	Kislev 6	Nov. 13	PORTION: נשא Gen. xxviii. 10 to xxxii. 3.	HAPHTORAH: Hosea xii. 13 to xiv. 10.
			Sabbath ends at 4.58.*	

* *This is the time for London. The time for other places is given in Valentine's Hebrew Almanac.*

Friday next, November 19th, Sabbath will begin at 3.39.

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ON CHILLY MORTALS

BY "SEPHARAD."

Let me confess. I am one of the chilliest mortals imaginable. I can scent the winter from afar; hunt up my warmest wear long before September has thought of waning, and shun the draughts with a persistence that makes Annette quite miserable.

It isn't my fault, really. Without a shadow of a doubt some far-off ancestor of mine—and of yours—hailed from a clime much sunnier than ours. So, 'tis the call of the blood, this frantic dodging of draughts and chills. Blame not the climate of dear old Albion. Rather ascribe your shiverings to your Eastern ancestry—and get your coals in early.

Yet, when you come to think of it, it is the warmly-clad person who "does things." How can a man do justice to himself and his occupation if, in these chilly days, he be insufficiently clad?

And this reminds me that Annette has just placed in my hands a delightful drawing of two lovely fur coats. "One feels warm almost to look at them," she avers. I agree with her. These coats envelop two charming ladies, who appear to be looking over the housetops of London to that stately pile, that symphony of commerce, represented in the Selfridge Store.

I never wish to look upon two nicer coats than those I saw the other day in Selfridge's Fur Department. That furs are becoming more and more expensive, we know, alas! all too well. But here is a coat of handsomely marked Pony-skin, with collar, cuffs and flounce of skunk opossum and a belt. It is priced at twelve guineas—twelve guineas' worth of tastefulness and potential warmth. I suppose Annette will have one, after all.

No less beautiful is the cut and appearance of the second coat, fashioned in natural musquash from the finest skins, a shield and a buckler against the severest weather, and priced at 15 guineas. A beautiful model. One hardly knows really which to choose. But there are serviceable coats priced at a much lower figure, yet elegant, and capable of a good season's wear.

I am almost forgetting my own especial needs. Last season's coat, in very truth, is showing signs of wear, and these illustrations of winter overcoats in Scotch and Irish fleecy cloths are peculiarly attractive to masculine eyes. From 65/- to 80/-, there is a pleasing range of shapes and patterns. And—greatest boon of all—the Selfridge measurement form enables me to take my own measure and be rid of the tryings-on of the average tailor.

So chilly a mortal as myself must revel in the items of the men's outfitting catalogue. I can just imagine Annette, when the Selfridge car comes round, wondering whether I'm preparing for some future expedition to the land of eternal snows.

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The Week.

MR. LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD.

IN a few days Mr. LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD—the best of Jews and the kindest of men—will complete his seventieth year. The event will evoke sincerest pleasure throughout our community—for who so popular and so deservedly beloved as "Mr. LEOPOLD?" But it has occurred to us that Mr. LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD'S coreligionists would desire to celebrate the day in some manner that would most please him. What is it that would most delight this Prince of Philanthropists? To answer this question one must ask another: To what cause are his heart and his sympathies most committed just now? There can be no doubt as to the reply. Mr. LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD'S heart is set, where it has so often been similarly set before, upon relieving the intense suffering and the boundless sorrow of his fellow-Jews in Russia and Poland. Nothing, we are convinced, would satisfy him more than a substantial monetary gift, which he could hand on to the Jewish War Victims' funds. It is for such a gift that we therefore appeal to our readers. We want a substantial gift—not only because the need is distressingly great, but because "Mr. LEOPOLD" is a man with a large heart and our esteem for him is proportionately big. Nor can we wait long. The appeals are pressing, and Mr. LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD'S birthday is near. So we ask all our readers to buckle to, and show in a practical way what every man and woman among them feels—their concern for an urgent cause and their regard for a beloved personality. The two occasions are opportunely if not worthily linked. We ask for a worthy present to "Mr. LEOPOLD"—a tribute to him—for our brethren starving in thousands by the wayside.

MESOPOTAMIA: MR. LANDAU'S SCHEME.

IN a most interesting lecture delivered in Birmingham, Mr. HERMANN LANDAU revives the project for a Jewish settlement in Mesopotamia. Others have, ere now, turned longing eyes in the same direction and have seen in the erstwhile cradle of the Jewish race the best hope for the Jewish future. Our readers may recall the glowing visions which Mr. ZANGWILL conjured up in the same connection and the active campaign which he undertook in the matter. Indeed, in its stimulating financial forecast, Mr. LANDAU'S address is strongly reminiscent of Mr. ZANGWILL'S scheme. But whereas Mr. ZANGWILL spoke of an outlay of eight million pounds, yielding a profit of twenty-two millions, Mr. LANDAU, basing himself on the Willcocks scheme, showed how an expenditure of twenty-six millions could create land values of over ninety millions. Mr. LANDAU is, as is natural with a good business man, prepared to start much more modestly, and our readers will find the details of his plan in the report of his lecture. For our own part we see nothing fantastic in these proposals. The country—"the prize of every great conquering race of Asia"—was a granary many years ago, and with proper irrigation could no doubt support a vast population now. The revival of Mesopotamia attracted the sympathy not only of Sir WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, but also of so able a business man as Sir JOHN JACKSON, as an interview with that gentleman in our columns last June showed. And if the impecunious and slow-moving Turk was inspired to take a hand in the work what should prevent the Jewish people, faced with an unparalleled need, from at least attempting a similar enterprise? It is true that a Jewish settlement in the neighbourhood of Bagdad would be thrown athwart one of the main lines of German ambition. But wherever Jews may settle they cannot hope to be immune from all possible foes, and the German "Drang nach Osten" may not, after all, be a more dangerous thing with which to collide than the perils which already beset our people and which we need not further particularise. There is a great deal that might be said, of course, upon this question of a Mesopotamian settlement. Here, however, we content ourselves with laying down two stipulations, which indeed would apply to any like proposal. It must not prejudice Palestinian aspirations—Mr. LANDAU is apparently anxious to avoid that—and it must be accompanied by an explicit, formal, and unmistakable recognition of the Jewish settlers as a separate entity entitled to develop as an autonomous Jewish people, though under British sovereignty (assuming the war to leave the country in British hands). If such a scheme is to be taken in hand by the Jewish people the old philanthropic immigration methods must not be repeated. To add to the already numerous miscellaneous categories of Jews a colony of Mesopotamians of the Jewish persuasion, would be merely to aggravate Jewish troubles, and there would be no advantage if we added to our existing problems a Mesopotamian Jewish Question. The one way to avoid such a mischievous anti-climax is to give the Jew a specific autonomous position in the country; and that way will, we hope, be insisted upon, however the project may fare.

DR. NORDAU'S CALL TO JEWS.

THE article which Dr. MAX NORDAU has written on "The Duty of the Hour," and which we reproduce in another column is a stirring call to action. The occasion is critical for Jews, and Dr. NORDAU'S anxious desire is that no time should be lost in laying the Jewish claim for consideration before the respective governments of which Jews are subjects. He states that so far scarcely any trace of such effort is to be seen—or rather scarcely any trace of the preparation for such efforts. It is difficult to say how far the responsible Jewish bodies in the various countries have moved in this imperiously pressing matter. A profound silence is necessarily being observed, and it may possibly be that more has been and is being done than Dr. NORDAU suggests. But whatever be the facts of the case we are in hearty accord with him in his view that the Jewish case must not go by default when the momentous Peace Congress meets. For such a frightful dereliction of duty there could be no pardon in history, for an opportunity that comes only rarely to a people would have been wantonly sacrificed. Dr. NORDAU suggests that the initiative in a collective effort should come from the United States, and that a "permanent board" should be formed, consisting of representatives from the Jewish organisations of all nations. This Board would endeavour to secure financial co-operation, and "to cause Jews of standing in every great country to approach their Government, to submit to it in time the aspirations of the Jewish people, and to procure its approval and sympathy for them." There is an obvious difficulty—to be frank we will say a palpable bar—in the way of the formation, just now, of such an international Jewish body. We understand, however, that responsible Jews in this country are working in conjunction with the Jews in America as well as with those in France and Russia. And this co-operation should lead to the authoritative presentation of Jewish claims to the Peace Assembly. Those representatives will, we fervently hope, be guided by the public opinion of Jews everywhere and will do their utmost to promote the great interests and the cherished aspirations of our people. Anything short of that would be a duty half done, and an unspeakable betrayal of the Jewish future.

JEWS' COLLEGE.

THE esteemed Chairman of the Council of Jews' College (Mr. JOSHUA LEVY) addresses to us, this week, a letter in which he takes exception to our comments on the College meeting of last Sunday week. Mr. LEVY denies our allegation that the proceedings upon that occasion were marked by a spirit of acrimony. He tells us that they lasted only two hours. But every man with any experience of public meetings must know that a good deal of acrimony and heat may be generated in that period—and even less. No doubt, the question whether any given proceedings were acrimonious or not is largely a matter of opinion, and, to some extent, of custom. The good people of Donnybrook might regard a parish-council squabble as an exhibition of refinement and restraint, and so, indeed it might surely be—from the point of view of Donnybrook. Adopting a similar line of approach we should say that the function at Jews' College—looked at from the standpoint of a seminary—was acrimonious and discreditable. It might have passed without notice in the case of a political demonstration; but from the point of view of an organisation for the training of Ministers of Religion it was unhappy and deplorable. We do not know how closely Mr. LEVY kept in touch with the proceedings. But we may ask him whether it is a fact that one member of the Council dismissed a gentleman present as a "fool." Is it true, again, that after the voting papers had been distributed, and the discussion of the candidates' merits was, by all the usual rules of order, at an end, Mr. LEVY himself was allowed to raise a question as to the fitness of one of the candidates, who happened to be a Minister? We cannot imagine a grosser instance of business mismanagement—a mismanagement which seemed to subserve not the interests of the College or the Ministry but those miserable personal quarrels which are the destructive canker of Jews' College administration.

AN ATMOSPHERE OF CONTENTION.

BUT we do not desire to pin ourselves to this or that incident, or on this or that occurrence. What we were thinking of as much as anything else in our comments of last week, and what decided us in the action we took, was the impalpable atmosphere of contention and

littleness which has existed for so long throughout the College, which gives rise to such incidents as those we have noted and to many others that preceded it, which affects the ideas and the conduct of any who breathe it, and which apparently prompted a resolution by Mr. ARTHUR FRANKLIN, at the very meeting of the College to which we are referring, deprecating the importing of acrimony into the proceedings of the Institution. The College atmosphere seems to breed quarrels. Nobody seems able to enter the seminary without becoming infected by the prevailing spirit, and the history of the College in recent years has been marked by a series of paltry bickerings which are the despair of all its well-wishers and the disgust of all reasonable men. Look at the incident in which Mr. LEVY himself figured last Sunday week. We will leave aside the question of order, though it points to a looseness of management which is significant. What is more distressing is that a prominent officer of the College has such little regard for the dignity of one of its alumni—a man who has put in many years of hard work in his calling—that he publicly challenges his fitness for the Council. When Mr. LEVY took that action did he think of its effect upon the would-be students, and whether it would be useful *pour encourager les autres*—the students already there? Does Mr. LEVY not know that time after time there has been if not an organised then a persistent set made against the CHIEF RABBI and some of the ministers? A few months ago the appointment of such an able minister as the Rev. A. A. GREEN to a post at the College was vetoed. The reason of the veto was some hearsay evidence in connection with a certain petty matter. The allegation, paltry as it was, was brought before the Beth Din and discovered to be false. Recently we understand the position was again offered to Mr. GREEN, and again there has been an attempt to rule him out on some ridiculous pretext or on none at all. So far as Mr. GREEN is concerned we feel he would be wise to signify his opinion of the treatment that is being meted out to him, by declining to allow his name to be canvassed in connection with the post and refusing to the College his valuable services. But does not the position thus created for a foremost minister by his own College point to the existence of a hopelessly impossible condition of things—a situation fatal to the ministry and their repute, and fatal to the whole work of the College itself?

THE NEED FOR DRASTIC CHANGE.

THE story of the College, in fact, makes us wonder, sometimes, whether its administrators are admirers of the censorship methods, and imagine that what they do not descry other people do not see. We do not suppose that the teachers and the Council dwell, in the lecture hall, upon these various incidents. But do they really think that the students do not know of them, and probably ponder over them? We do not envy the feelings of a college alumnus, who realises that when he has achieved his ambitions, entered the ministry, and worn the best of his life away in it, he is liable to be checked, snubbed, and insulted by his own *mater alma*. Still less do we envy the student just about to leave, who asks himself what the effect of the example set at headquarters may be upon the little tin gods on whose mercy he may be thrown in some small provincial town. If the College itself does not respect its own ministerial products, how can a country congregation be expected to do so? And why, to carry the matter a step further, should young men of brains and zeal imperil their careers by entering a profession so circumstanced? In another column, "MENTOR," from whose exact diagnosis of the trouble at the College many will possibly disagree, takes the bold course of suggesting that the only way out of the difficulty is to suppress the College altogether, at least for a time. It is a drastic proposal; but when we consider the hold upon the institution which the present disease has taken, and the manner in which the trouble has struck down to its very foundations, it is not surprising that critics should ask whether the best policy would not, after all, be to tear up the College by the roots, and establish in its place an entirely new institution, with different officers, different staff, different atmosphere—aye, and a different name. We have, in the past, been a steady friend to the seminary. If there is one thing more palpable than another throughout the past files of the JEWISH CHRONICLE, it is the continuous sympathy and support extended to the College during the whole of its trying career. We are profound and earnest believers in the objects of the College. We desire, with all our heart and soul, that it should rear an able worthy, and respected band of Rabbis and teachers for the community. We believe that never in all our history was the necessity for such a mission more marked or more urgent. But men do not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles. And it is because we have little reliance upon any good crop coming from such a soil as that of the present Jews' College, and because an interminable series of experiences destroys every hope and disheartens every well-wisher, that we cannot regard as outside of practical communa politics the question whether the time has not come for a new start to be made with a new seminary. The community may then have shaken itself free of the bad tradition that appears to have fastened upon the present College. But, of course, if means can be found for putting the existing College upon a proper footing, and enabling it to accomplish its mission in the proper spirit, then none more than we would rejoice at the prospect.

IN THE NEWS.

THE resignation of the Russian Minister of Agriculture is a regrettable development. The *Bourse Gazette* remarks that "the public clung to the name of M. KRIVOSHEIN as the one bright spot amid the grey clouds on the political horizon, and his withdrawal must therefore be interpreted as a sign of a complete change of the political course in the direction of Conservatism." In Russian domestic affairs it is not always possible to draw decisive inferences from any particular episode, and we certainly hope that the deductions of the *Bourse Gazette* are too sweeping. The Minister of the Interior, M. KHVOSTOFF, has, we observe, expressed himself in favour of the abolition of all the disabilities to which the Poles have hitherto been subject, inasmuch as "the Poles, in shedding their blood together with the Russians against Germany, have proved their loyalty to Russia." As the Russian journal, quoted above, truly remarks, the same reasons dictate the extension of similar indulgence to all other oppressed nationalities in the Empire. If the affairs of States were conducted on a logical basis, we should soon see an end of the anti-Jewish régime in Russia. Unfortunately they are not.

THE brave manner in which the Union of Hebrew and Religion Classes is holding on to its course in these difficult days is worthy of all admiration. No words of praise could be excessive for the excellent work which the supervisors, the teachers, and indeed all connected with the Union are doing, and the community owe them all a real debt of gratitude for their steady prosecution of a by no means easy task. The speeches at last Sunday's meeting were eloquent of the deficiencies that still mark the religious education of our young; and we certainly hope that the Council of the United Synagogue, in its future attitude towards the Union, will err on the side of generosity rather than of parsimony. If there is any cause for which we could pardon a little financial extravagance just now, it is that with which the Union is so honourably and usefully identified.

JEWS again figure prominently in the military honours list. For "conspicuous gallantry and coolness" at Maroc and Loos, Major SIDNEY J. LOWE is awarded the D.S.O. For "conspicuous ability and energy . . . and materially consolidating the position held by a cavalry brigade," Capt. VICTOR H. SIMON receives the Military Cross; while Capt. H. JACOBS, 2nd-Lieut. A. F. BEHREND, Sergt. F. HIRSCHFELD, and Pte. NISSEL ROSENBERG, have been mentioned in despatches by Sir IAN HAMILTON for distinguished conduct at the Dardanelles. The last mentioned, it is worth pointing out, is a member of the Jewish unit known as the Zion Mule Corps.

AN excellent member of the community has passed away in the person of Mr. DAVID MOSES, the Senior Warden of the East London Synagogue. A teacher by profession—he had served the Old Castle Street School for no less than thirty-eight years—he found time to put in a great deal of public work, and though a man of modest disposition he became a prominent and useful figure in the life of East London. The Headmaster of his school alludes to him as "one of the most faithful and devoted servants" of the London County Council; he was in truth one of those conscientious men whose lives make for the lasting good of those among whom they move.

IN THE PROVINCES.

MANCHESTER Jewry, always quick to seize a real opportunity, has adopted the suggestion to hold a "Flag Day" in aid of the Polish and Palestinian Fund. We hope that "Our Day" will be a great day, and that it will yield such a bountiful harvest of contributions that it will be copied by many other local communities up and down the country. Of course, the help of Manchester Jewesses will be wanted—and will be given. Without them the scheme is useless; with them we may hope for a substantial addition to a fund which alone stands between thousands of Jews and death.

SPEAKING of Manchester, we may be permitted to congratulate the Great and Lower Broughton Synagogues in that city on the favourable condition of their finances, as disclosed at their meetings last Sunday. There is, assuredly, nothing which could occasion more satisfaction than this spectacle of the synagogues maintaining

(Continued on next page.)

IN THE

Communal Armchair.

BY MENTOR.

Jews' College.

Is it Possible to Carry On?

The surroundings of the growing child were dreary in the extreme. No one told him stories, for make-believe was a spiritual sin. No one played with him, for the time was too preciously employed in meriting salvation and in interpreting the Prophets. Not until he was ten years old had Edmund any real acquaintance with other children. He did not know how to play. He did not know anything human, but he knew the Bible. Poor baby! the half-stifled condition of his first entrance into the world still continued, with, alas! no good old woman at hand to help him breathe. But the child had a gallant spirit of resistance. He opposed resiliency to compression. His powers were quickened instead of atrophied; he observed and passed judgment upon the smallest detail of things about him. And here it should be emphasised that this narrative is not at all a piece of imaginative literature composed by a master in the craft, but a faithful and precise record of definite recollections.

The child was once reproved because he prayed to God to give him a top. He reflected upon the circumstance, and forthwith commenced his critique of the Supreme Being, the God of his father and mother, who was said to be continually bending over him and painfully attentive to all that might be going on in his mind—so mighty a God that a humble request for a top was an annoyance to Him. The child surmised that this God was not particularly well disposed towards him, and the longing to close with such a redoubtable adversary was constantly in his thoughts. He had heard a good deal said about idolators, and upon inquiry learned that these abandoned beings, instead of worshipping the one true God without mediatory images, were in the habit of "bowing down to wood and stone." Mr. Philip Gosse affirmed that the Most High "would be very angry, and would signify His anger if anyone in a Christian country bowed down to wood and stone." And the child, dedicated to the Lord and nourished upon the Holy Scriptures, conceived upon the instant a singular plan, which he presently carried into effect. One fine, sunny morning, being alone in the house, he put a chair upon a table, knelt before it, and said his daily prayer, only substituting for the customary invocation the words "O Chair," delivered in loud and solemn tones. Then he gazed out of the window at so much of the sky as was visible between the housetops and awaited the expected cataclysm. He was very much alarmed, but still more excited. Nothing happened—there was not a cloud in the sky, not an unusual noise in the streets. Presently he was quite sure that nothing would happen. He had committed idolatry, flagrantly and deliberately, and God did not care. . . . The little Edmund no longer believed that his father was really acquainted with the Divine practice in cases of idolatry.

Spoiled children—and others, too—when they are left alone, upset the ink, stop the clock, or pilfer sweets. This one played at idolatry—such are the results of a sanctified education.

THE above extract is from a translation by Mr. H. L. Porter of "The English Soul," by Jaque Vontade (Foemina). It occurs to the present writer that a close study of the words quoted will reveal the exact trouble that encompasses Jews' College. It is a trouble that "results of a sanctified education." When we recollect that the College embodies within itself another institution which, devoted to a "sanctified education," was for years before it was merged a centre of constant strife, it looks as if the trouble were endemic. May it not be traced to the fact that it stands in the community as a fetish and that hence its maintenance is a species of idolatry? Its object professedly is the training of Jewish Ministers for Anglo-Jewry, for the training of men, that is, who may have to practise what they do not believe and preach it to those who do not practise what they pretend to believe. The College is thus designed for turning out results of a "sanctified education," which must make for the prevalence of the unreal and the suppression of what is genuine, for the ascendancy of the sham and the repression of the true.

IF we bring our minds to this line of thought we shall not be long in discovering why an atmosphere of constant wrangling and bitter squabbling permeates the governing body of the College. Nor will it cause surprise that men who carry on their public work in most other directions with sanity and average dignity lose these qualities as soon as they touch the College. It will be found to be the key to the question why men, who in the ordinary walks of life, public and private, are generous in spirit and broad-minded, directly they engage themselves in promoting "a sanctified education" become cramped in sentiment, mean, and petty. For, their position at the College is complicated by the fact that in regard to it or its governing body, even in its staff as throughout the community, there are two diverse and mutually antagonistic streams. It would be difficult enough if all worshipped the fetish impelled by common conception. But it is not so. Some are unconscious of the idolatry, others are conscious of it, but think that none the less it is the best form of adoration. It is hence not wonderful that there is with all, to whichever class they belong, eternal irritation and annoyance caused by the active proximity of the class to which they do not belong. Since in itself the College is what in the circumstances it must be, and supporting it or managing its affairs are men tossed along the opposing streams and for ever being bumped and ruffled, it is well nigh inevitable that the College shall remain the Cinderella of the community. For Cinderella was just the victim of contradictory effluences of fate. She, too, by the by, became a fetish and was the victim of, in a sense, idolatrous worship.

THIS may seem hard judgment. But surely the time is past when sentiment should rule in our estimate of this institution, and the time has come when we should face the facts, however unpleasant and however distasteful they may be to all of us. For we may as well confess it, we have all of us in larger or smaller degree indulged in the fetish worship. We all of us have been tender to the faults and the shortcomings of our idol, though for years they have been glaring. But when a member of the governing council feels constrained to table a resolution asserting the necessity of conducting its affairs decently and in order, and when the resolution is solemnly accepted by those at whom in the main it is aimed, we have an unmistakeable light thrown upon the state of affairs that reigns. Mr. Franklin's resolution is as telling as the incident that once occurred in one of the oldest of the London Synagogues—a story that is a favourite one with the Editor of this journal, he having received it from a predecessor in the position he occupies. A new set of bye-laws was formulated at this particular synagogue, and when they saw the light the first one was found to lay down the rule that the Beadle's place was at the synagogue door! It required no more ratiocination to judge of the spirit of misrule that prevailed in that place of worship when that bye-law was put in the very forefront of its new regulations, exhibiting the chief desideratum for which it yearned, than it does to gather from Mr. Franklin's proposal the state of affairs that prevails in the College.

IN an atmosphere thus revealed is it possible for the College to carry on the function for which it exists? In such an atmosphere can the student grow into the worthy Rabbi or teacher? To put the question is to supply the answer: it is impossible. The career of a Rabbi, a teacher, or a minister, is at best a difficult and thankless one. Successfully to cope with it there is needed above all the right, the true and earnest spirit, which will look upon the career with loving pride, because of its spiritual uplifting overcoming every material disadvantage. Its greatness—yes its glory

THE WEEK.—*Continued from page 10.*

—and more than maintaining—their ground at a time when other institutions feel it slipping from under their feet. We hope that it testifies to the vitality of Judaism in England. At all events we prefer to believe that it does.

WE observe that LORD DERBY has been approached, from Leeds, with a proposal that Russian born Jews who received their education in this country, should be declared eligible for enlistment in the British Army, and that a reply has been received that the matter is under consideration. The subject is one of considerable importance, not only because the suggestion, if agreed to, would add a large number of good men to the forces—Mr. NATHAN LASKI, J.P., recently declared that permission for the recruiting of foreign born Jews would bring at least 1,000 men to the colours in Manchester—but because it would get rid of a good deal of misunderstanding. Not only would it prevent a certain section of Jews from being mistaken for "slackers," but it would enable the Jews to put forward their full force and thus give their "proportion" in the army an even healthier appearance than it already has when the figures are properly analysed. We very much hope that something, at any rate, will be done in the direction indicated.

TWO communal workers of distinction have, to the general regret, passed away during the last few days. One of these, Mr. JULIUS EPHRAIMSON, had won a great name in Bradford by his unflagging work for Jew and Gentile alike. The other, Mr. JAMES HALLSIDE, was in the still early years of what promised to be a career singularly fruitful of good for the common weal. It was particularly as President of the Jewish Representative Council at Glasgow that Mr. Hallside came into prominence, and his death at the early age of thirty-eight is a real blow to the Jewish cause in that city.

—that realised to the full is the surest guarantee that the Rabbi, the teacher, the minister, will perform his task worthily and well. To imagine that any such sentiment, any such spirit, will result from imbibing the atmosphere prevailing in Jews' College, is impossible to one who will look at things as they are, with his eyes undimned by prejudice or blinded by the superstition that induces the worship of a fetish or the bowing down to an idol. If you cannot hope to induce the sentiment and the spirit that should animate the Rabbi or the minister, you must fail in producing what the College is in existence to educate. In an atmosphere of contention, amidst petty bickering and surrounded by personal spite and malicious intrigue, the sentiment and the spirit that alone can worthily equip the Rabbi or the minister cannot endure. It means that on a foundation of sham you are building awry. It means that an institution that is a delusion and a snare is cumbering the ground, that the community is being weighted by an idol of wood, a fetish of stone.

IN fact, of the College, we can use Grover Cleveland's expression and say "It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory," and the conviction is being foreed upon everyone who contemplates the matter fairly and squarely, that amend, alter, patch up, reform the College as you will, it will remain the same unsatisfactory incubus. The spirit pervading it, the atmosphere surrounding it, which will continue whatever changes you institute either of men or measures, will render that inevitable. They are the miasma that arise from the swamp of idolatry upon which the College is based. They form a tradition which must vitiate every theory and make every reform an added deformity. Why not then, put an end to what is hopeless? Why not uproot the sham and end the delusion? Only in a suppression of the College for a period long enough to disperse the present atmosphere in which "a sacrificed education" is carried on—to allow the fresh air to blow away the pettiness, the spite, the malice, the ill-feeling, associated with the College, is there much hope of ending the evil. We need Rabbis and ministers and teachers; that is true. But as we cannot produce even the few worthy ones we require at home, I have heard of a suggestion made in what may be termed an expert quarter that we should import them. The proposal, to be sure, is not flattering to us as a community. But when the devil drives needs must, and there is evidently the very devil driving now at Jews' College. It has been hinted from the same direction that America, for instance, could for the time being supply us with some of our needs, and that a subsidy to the Theological Seminary of New York might establish relations between the Seminary and Anglo-Jewry that might in the end prove of mutual advantage. Be this as it may, it occurs to me that any temporary expedient that would eliminate the College would be preferable to the scandalous state of affairs which we have in the College as it is—a state of affairs that will spread and grow and over-spread the community unless some course, drastic and decisive, be taken to end it once and for all. Moses of old found it necessary for a people to die in the wilderness before pursuing his onward march to the promised land. There must be an interval during which the generation of ill-feeling and cross-purpose and evil passion, the bad tradition clinging to the College, may die down in the wilderness of oblivion. For that purpose a halt must be called to the activities of the institution. For the Upas tree there is but one remedy—cut it down. The rule applies to the College, and only a false spirit which those who nourish it think is courage and constancy but in reality is blind fetish worship, induces the supporters of the College to withhold the axe from its trunk near the roots.

"SPOILED children—and others too—when they are left alone, upset the ink, stop the clock, or pilfer sweets. This one played at idolatry—such are the results of a sanctified education." Those responsible for the College behave in very sooth like the spoiled children they are. They, too, play at idolatry by worshipping the fetish typified by Jews' College. They are the outcome of "a sanctified education" utterly at variance with every ideal of reality and truth. Perhaps, after all, this is the best excuse that can be set up for them.

JEWISH CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAYS FUND.—We ended last week with 21s. short of £100, and now—hurrah!—we have got it and—a little more. I have to acknowledge from

	£	s.	d.
J. H. C.	1	1	0
S. L.		1	0
An Australian	1	1	0

Which makes altogether **£101 1s.** But "An Australian" has accompanied his kind gift with a kinder offer. He writes:—

DEAR MENTOR,—Enclosed please find 21s., this I hope will put a stop to the weekly asking. (?)

I think it very depressing that you should have to ask (?) so earnestly every week. . . . . Sure to goodness they could spare a few shillings for this good object and have a little less for their clothes.

However, I am prepared to donate £5 if twenty others will do likewise to start your next season's fund.

THIS is a "challenge" that will certainly be recollected when we begin next year. But this year is not yet out, and—well, £101 1s. *is* quite an odd amount. I should not be surprised to find that there are some who would like to even it up, so to say, *this* year. So we won't close just yet *please*. It would be so nice to send to the Fund an *even* amount. So—but I *will not* ask!

MY BEST THANKS TO THOSE WHO HAVE SENT AND MY BEST WISHES TO THOSE WHO ARE GOING TO SEND!

MENTOR.

TO AMERICAN READERS.

The JEWISH CHRONICLE (published every Friday) and the JEWISH WORLD (published every Wednesday) are now on sale regularly at our agents, the International News Co., 83 and 85, Duane Street, New York, or may be ordered from any news dealer in the United States or Canada

Abroad and the Colonies.

M. BARK'S UTTERANCES IN LONDON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PETROGRAD.

M. Bark's published utterances in London on the Jewish question have aroused keen interest in Russia. The anti-Semitic Press has not derived much pleasure from his statements. The important Petrograd reactionary organ, the *Goloss Russi*, made a strong attack on M. Bark, characterised the interview granted to Mr. Appleton as an insult to Russia, and declared that M. Bark spoke for himself and not for the Government or the country. In its opinion, the alliance with "Democratic England" and "Republican France" imposed no obligations on Russia as far as the internal affairs of the country were concerned. The Progressive and Jewish organs took a different view. They insisted that the Government was responsible for the statements made by M. Bark, but they complained that, so far, little had been achieved in improving the position of the Jews

THE RIGHT OF DOMICILE IN RUSSIA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PETROGRAD.

The Governor of the Amur district, who had declined to enforce the circular permitting Jews to live in all towns, has received a special order to grant the concession to the Jews without delay.

Jewish refugees have also been allowed to settle in the Jewish colonies in the south of Russia.

In the province of Nijni-Novgorod the Governor's Council decided, in addition to the towns, to allow Jews to settle permanently in six of the larger villages. It also resolved to permit Jews to open special schools in the entire province.

It is authoritatively announced that the Ministry of Finance will soon issue a circular permitting all Jews to trade unhindered in the non-Pale towns.

The North-Western and the Perm Military Commercial Committees have

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appealed to the Ministry to grant Jewish factory owners and workmen facilities to settle outside the Pale, even in the villages.

On the other hand, the Ministry of War has rejected the petition of Deputy Freedman to allow Jewish refugees to settle in the Caspian district.

Grand Duke Nicholas, the new Viceroy of the Caucasus, has issued an order. prohibiting Jews to settle in the towns in the Caucasus, thus annulling the effect of Prince Tcherbatoff's circular in the districts entrusted to him. The Grand Duke also gave orders that all Jewish refugees who recently settled in the Caucasus, including privileged Jews, merchants and artisans, should be immediately expelled to the Pale.

ECHO OF THE BEILIS CASE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PETROGRAD.

The trial, at Kieff, of Advocate Wilensky, who was charged with having instructed the pro-Beilis witnesses as to the nature of their evidence, has resulted in his acquittal.

LODZ JEWS DEMAND JEWISH SCHOOLS.

A meeting of Jews at Lodz, convened specially to discuss the educational problem, has condemned proposals of the German authorities which favour the predominance of Polish influence in all schools. The Jews demand for themselves special schools, which should be managed by Jews and in which Yiddish should be the medium of instruction.

From Many Quarters.

Among the successful candidates in the recent Cape University examinations music was Miss Joyce Kadish, the nine-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Kadish, of Sea Point, who passed with honours and was awarded a bursary.

At Denver, Colorado, died on October 22nd, the Rev. Henry Harris, formerly of London, where he frequently officiated in synagogues, especially in the East End. Mr. Harris was Principal of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Brooklyn, and took a leading part in the education of Jewish youth, heading the movement for the teaching of Hebrew in Hebrew, as a living tongue.

The Status of Russian Jews.

JEWISH WORKERS' MEETING.

A crowded meeting of Jewish workers in the East End was held last Sunday at the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel, in order to discuss the situation of the Jews in Russia and to devise means of bettering their status.

Mr. G. A. APPLETON, who presided, reminded his hearers that they lived in serious times, and unless they approached the questions of the day seriously and had faith in each other, they would not be able to accomplish much. The position of the Jews in almost every country was an unfortunate one, and every effort that was made to improve that condition should receive the support of all sections of Jews. They would make different efforts—efforts according to their different temperaments. Some doubtless would disagree with the methods pursued by others, but if all worked honestly and conscientiously their combined efforts would create the force of a public opinion that would compel consideration of the needs and aspirations of the Jewish race. Many times they had failed to accomplish reforms because they did not trust each other, because they carried criticism of each other's methods to the extreme. Referring to the position of the Jews in Russia, Mr. Appleton observed that it was said that the English people moved slowly, but in matters of reform Russia moved much more slowly, and it seemed almost impossible for the Russians to look at things as they in England looked at them. It seemed impossible to the Russian that those professing different creeds, practising different forms of religion, were the offspring of the same God. It had been suggested that a move should be made somehow, that a public opinion should be aroused on behalf of the Jews of the Russian Empire. Had it been possible he would have gone to the Tsar to present the Jewish case, to try to make him understand that he had a duty to those of his people who were not members of the Orthodox Greek Church, just as he had his duties to his subjects who were of that Church. Seeing that it was impossible to approach the Tsar he had approached M. Bark, his Minister—during his visit to this country—and had informed him that there was

GREAT UNREST AMONG THE JEWS,

and that Jews in some countries other than England were hostile to Russia on account of the burdens imposed upon them. He had explained to M. Bark, as far as he understood it, the position of the Jews in this country and in other countries, and added that the Jews looked with horror upon the treatment of their coreligionists and that these people were only anxious and willing to perform the duties of citizenship if only the rights of the citizen were conceded to them. In his opinion it was but a modest request to make, and M. Bark had agreed with him, but the Finance Minister had pointed out the difficulties of governments, adding that controversy would be aroused if legislation in the direction indicated were attempted. What had been done and what would be done for improving the position of the Jews would be done administratively, said M. Bark. That was satisfactory only so far as it went. It would have been much more satisfactory if these improvements were conceded after they had been given the approval of the Duma and had received the signature of the Tsar. That position they would like to see come about; that position could, however, only come about if they were perfectly united, perfectly honest with each other and determined to work unflinchingly in order to secure that improvement. Nothing could be achieved by force, and whatever was to be achieved would have to be accomplished by intellectual methods and diplomatic means. Those in this country must prove to the governing bodies in Russia that they were wrong in their present attitude to the Jews. So far as this country and America were concerned, he was full of hope that political efforts would be made on behalf of the Jews, and that our statesmen would press their rightful claims upon the Chancelleries of Europe.

Others who spoke were Mr. Josephs (Chairman of the Men's Tailors Union), Mr. Leon Chasanowitch, Mr. Berson, Mr. Morris Myers, and Mr. Sharp, all of whom appealed also for material support for their starving coreligionists in Russia.

Ascott House School.

36 and 37, Sussex Square, BRIGHTON.

Principal: MAURICE JACOBS, M.A.

Classical Honours, Oxon; late Scholar and Prizeman of Wadham College, Oxford; Tutor for ten years to the sons of Leopold de Rothschild, Esq.

ASSISTED BY AN EFFICIENT STAFF OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, AND PUBLIC SCHOOLMEN.

REFERENCES:

THE CHIEF RABBI, 48, Hamilton Terrace, W.
The HAHAM, 193, Maida Vale, W.
Rev. MORRIS JOSEPH, 11, Gloucester Terrace, W.
Rev. Prebendary WOOD, D.D., M.V.O., late Head Master of Harrow.
D. L. ALEXANDER, Esq., K.C., 11, York Gate, W.
ARTHUR E. FRANKLIN, Esq., J.P., 35, Porchester Terrace, W.
Prof. ISRAEL GOLLANCZ, Christ's College Cambridge.
EDWARD L. MOCATTA, Esq., 93, Westbourne Terrace, W.
CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE, Esq., 8, Palace Green, Kensington
LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O., Ascott, Wing, Leighton Buzzard.
MARION H. SPIELMANN, Esq., 21, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
LORD SWAYTHLING, 23, Kensington Court, W.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS TO JEWS.

TO THE EDITOR.—From Mr. BENJAMIN GRAD, 6, Old Jewry, E.C.

SIR,—Two or three weeks ago it was stated in the JEWISH CHRONICLE that "the Tsar" had ordered all proceedings to be cancelled that were taken against Jews for contravention of Article 1171 of the Russian Penal Code, and which provides for the confiscation of the whole of the property and the removal to the Pale of Jews guilty of trading in localities where, by their status, they are not entitled to trade.

As a matter of form, it is quite correct that the measure in question has received the Imperial assent or sanction, but the identical assent or sanction is obtained as a matter of course whenever the number of rural policemen in a given village is increased or some detail of their uniform is altered, or any other matter that formally constitutes legislative change, while your paragraph seems to have conveyed the impression that the cancellation of these proceedings was in the nature of an act of "Imperial clemency."

Independently of the form of that concession to Russian Jews its substance merely amounted to drawing the inevitable inference from the permission recently granted to Jews to reside in the Russian towns with the exception of the capitals, any other towns or places which technically constitute Imperial residences, and all localities which are subject to the jurisdiction not of the Home Office (Ministry of the Interior), but to that of the Ministry of the Imperial Court or the War Ministry.

Your readers will be able to gauge the true attitude of the Russian authorities in this matter by perusing the following translation of a circular which appeared in the semi-official column of the *Novoye Vremia* of October 14th/27th :—

CONCERNING THE CANCELLATION OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER ARTICLE 1,171 OF THE PENAL CODE.

On the 16/29 of September, the Imperial assent was given to the cancellation of all proceedings that commenced before the promulgation of the present order within the limits of the Russian Empire charging Jews with the criminal action within the meaning of Article 1,171 of the Penal Code (concerning trading outside Pale of Settlement) as regards criminal proceedings in the stage of investigation and of trial and the punishment of all persons against whom action was taken under that head, also abolishing measures that have been taken for preventing them from escaping the judicial investigation and trial.

At the same time, in view of the permission granted to Jews to reside in the town settlements, the Minister of Justice has instructed the Public Prosecutors of the Courts of Appeal and District Courts to take suitable steps that *until the said permission is abolished* no criminal proceedings be taken against Jews under Article 1,171 of the Penal Code, provided the criminal action within the meaning of the said clause has been committed in town settlements other than the capitals and localities within the jurisdiction of the Ministries of the Imperial Court and of War.

It must be obvious to anyone that the permission to reside in towns has been merely an emergency measure, and that the heading "Russian Recognition of Jewish Loyalty," under which the communication of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons appeared some time ago in the *Daily Telegraph*, was unfounded.

Even now the principle that a Jew may be entitled to reside in a certain place, but is guilty of a "criminal action" if he engages there in trade, is fully maintained; and what Russian Courts will call carrying on of trade when it is desired to ruin a Jew, was particularly clearly shown in a case referred to in the *Manchester Guardian*, of Tuesday, April 6th, and which will, I suggest, stand reprinting :

The case in question, which concerned trading by Jews outside the Pale of Jewish Settlement, came before the Petrograd Court of Appeal on Wednesday, March 17.

"Two men, B. and G. Pliner, father and son, were accused of dealing in meat. The former is a blacksmith, the latter a coppersmith. They have lived for thirty-five years, each one carrying on his trade, in the village Ptatiousovo, in the government of Pskov. When the local Administration, on the report of some fellow-villager, took action against the two men for dealing in meat, they gave the following explanation: In the whole of the village the Pliners are the only Jewish family, and for that reason they could not buy "kosher" meat there. The family of the Pliners consists of sixteen souls. In order, at least sometimes, to have meat, they would buy a calf or other animal, and would arrange for the attendance of a qualified Jewish slaughterer. As the hindquarters are not permitted to observing Jews for consumption, they would sell these at a low price to their neighbours.

"The Investigating Magistrate, having established that the explanation given was borne out by the facts, directed that the proceedings be abandoned, as no guilty act whatever had been committed. The District Court of Velikolutsk did not, however, share the view of the Investigating Magistrate, and ordered the action to proceed. Nor did Pliner's statement avail that at the very time that he is being "tried for nothing," two of his sons and two of his sons-in-law are at the front, and fighting in advanced positions. The Court convicted both father and son, and sentenced them to be sent back to the Pale of Settlement.

"The Court of Appeal upheld the verdict of the District Court.

Even if it were correct that the partial abolition of the Pale of Settlement has been decided upon by the Russian Government as a recognition of Jewish loyalty, there would be nothing for Jews to rejoice about, for none of the many other non-Russian nationalities are subject to the restrictions to which the Jews are subject, and none of them has been compelled to prove in some special way their loyalty before being granted the elementary rights of citizenship to live and gain a livelihood lawfully everywhere within the Russian Empire. The only stand which both logic and self-respect demand is equal treatment of all citizens of the State. Russian Liberals like Professor Vinogradoff have publicly stated their indignation at the state of things where their Jewish fellow-citizens are treated as equals in burdens, but outcasts in rights.

Baron Rosen, former Russian Ambassador in Washington, addressing the Imperial Council of State (the Russian Upper Chamber), said: "It is impossible simultaneously to serve two Gods—it is impossible to profess as regards international relations the great principles of liberty and justice, and to ignore them as regards inner affairs. This would be unparalleled political hypocrisy and cynicism." In the Lower House, the leader of the Cadets (Professor Milinkoff), after describing the treatment quite recently meted out to the Jews, said: "In the days of the struggle of States which protect the liberties and rights of small nationalities these facts are grossly out of tune, rendering sorry our friends and giving joy to our enemies."

OBITUARY.

Mr. DAVID MOSES.

We regret to announce the death on Monday last of Mr. David Moses, the senior Warden of the East London Synagogue and a much esteemed member of the teaching profession. Although he had been in failing health for the past few months and it was known to his friends that he was manfully struggling with an illness which was fast undermining his never robust constitution, he persisted in the performance of his scholastic duties both at his day school and at the religion classes of the Jewish Religious Education Board of which he was superintendent, till within a week of his death. As recently as Sunday week, notwithstanding most inclement weather, he attended at his post at the Senrab Street religion classes of the Board, which he organised on their establishment in addition to retaining the office of superintendent of the classes held in connection with his own school at Old Castle Street, Whitechapel, a position he had held for many years. Mr. Moses was the Senior Superintendent of the Board, and his experience and advice were readily placed at the service of the Honorary Officers and the Supervision Committee. Mr. Moses was trained by the late Moses Angel at the Jews' Free School, and when his friend the late Abraham Levy was recommended to the old London School Board for the headship of the Old Castle Street School, the first school authorised by the Board, he joined him as a member of the staff and continued his connection with the school in association with the two non-Jewish headmasters who have held office since Mr. Levy's death. As senior assistant teacher he was a tower of strength to the heads with whom he served and it was due to their ready recognition of his influence both among the children and their parents that the Jewish atmosphere created under Mr. Levy's régime was happily continued.

But strenuous and whole-hearted as was his work as a schoolmaster, his professional duties by no means exhausted his energies. He was throughout his life an indefatigable communal worker. A member of the East London Synagogue from the day it was opened, he joined the Board of Management and was elected a Representative of the Council of the United Synagogue in 1890. Six years later he became Financial Representative succeeding to the office of Warden in 1900. During the twenty years he served the Synagogue as an honorary officer, he took a leading part in every movement through which its influence was exerted and the interests of its members promoted. He was instrumental in initiating the Simchath Torah Fund, and was one of the founders of the Synagogue Burial Society of which he was the Treasurer since its inception in 1899. The charitable activities of the congregation also found in him a generous supporter and a zealous worker. Among them may be mentioned the East London Orphan Aid Society, of which he held the office of President. His manifold communal activities afforded him the greatest satisfaction, for he found a very real joy in the service of his coreligionists in East London.

SOME TRIBUTES.

BY THE REV. J. F. STERN.

It is impossible for me to express in words what the death of David Moses means to me who, as his minister, comrade and friend, knew him as no one else in the world could possibly have known him. For close upon thirty years he was "my companion and my familiar friend; we took secret counsel together." The joy of his life was to witness the joy of his friend, his privilege to lighten his burden and to share in his sorrows—his religion the service of his fellows and the sacrifice of self. "May his reward be with him and his recompense before him."

BY MR. HENRY J. FINNEY (Headmaster, Old Castle Street School).

Old Castle Street School has suffered a severe blow by the untimely death of its Head Assistant Master, Mr. David Moses, who laboured here in the sacred cause of education for a period of thirty-eight years. To me it is not only the loss of a loyal and faithful colleague, but also the loss of a sincere and steadfast friend. He was a strenuous worker and devoted himself whole-heartedly to his profession. The hundreds of old boys who came under his influence—many of whom are now the fathers of the boys of his class—will, I am sure, hear of his death with sincere regrets. His high sense of duty coupled with his wonderful will power, kept him at his post long after his physical powers began to show signs of waning. He literally died in harness. Those of us who have been in close association with him will not readily forget his large-heartedness, his thoughtfulness for others, his self-sacrificing nature and the incalculable services he rendered to the school. By his death the London County Council has lost one of its most faithful and devoted servants.

COHEN.—Mr. Lewis Cohen died on Sunday at the age of eighty-five. He was the founder of the Central Marriage Portion Society and was its President since its establishment thirty-six years ago. Mr. Cohen was one of the founders of the Great Garden Street Synagogue, of which he was President for many years, and also took a great interest in the Great Garden Street Talmud Torah, of which he was for some time the Treasurer. Mr. Cohen was also a respected member of the South Hackney Synagogue. One of his chief characteristics was his charitable disposition. The funeral on Tuesday at the West Ham Cemetery was very largely attended.

Wills.

NATHAN.—Miss Bessie Nathan, of 2, Spanish Place, Manchester Square, who died on the 16th September last, daughter of Mr. Lewis Nathan, of Rio de Janeiro, left estate of the gross value of £10,009 5s. 2d., of which £8,955 is net personalty. Probate of the will dated 13th November, 1914, has been granted to her brothers, Mr. George Isaac Nathan, of 2, Spanish Place, Manchester Square, and Mr. Myer Samuel Nathan, of 27, Walbrook. The testatrix left £100 to King Edward's Hospital Fund; £50 to the Jewish Board of Guardians; £50 to the Jews' Orphan Asylum; £50 to Raffael Lindo; £100 each to her brothers and sisters, Myer Samuel Nathan, Nathan Joseph Nathan, Gerald Abraham Nathan, Charlotte Edgley, and Hettie Ellis; £150 to her brother, George Isaac Nathan; her jewellery, subject to some specific bequests, to her nieces, Winifred, Aimée, and Marguerite Edgley; £1,000 each to her said three nieces and her niece, Dorothy Peirano; £1,000 to her nephew, Dudley Ellis; £50 to Cecile Brani; £25 each to Betty, Clement, and Raphael Salaman; £199 to her sister-in-law, Josephine Nathan; £200 to her sister-in-law, Rose Nathan; £200 to her brother-in-law, Mowbray Edgley; £50 to Constance Barnard; £25 to Miss Ada Davis (professionally known as Constance Adair); £10 to M. Guyot; £500 to her niece, Louise Nathan; and the residue of her estate, subject to a few other legacies and bequests, as to one-fourth to her brothers, George Edward Nathan and Myer Samuel Nathan in equal shares, and three-fourths to her brothers and sisters, Nathan Joseph Nathan, Gerald Abraham Nathan, Charlotte Edgley and Hettie Ellis, in equal shares.

RAPHAEL.—Mr. Abraham Raphael, of Woodburn Tree, Edinburgh, who died on the 7th July last, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £3,419, of which £2,163 is in Scotland. Probate of his deed of settlement dated 21st June, 1915, has been granted to Mr. Hugh Lockhart, and Mr. James Stuart, solicitors, Supreme Courts of Edinburgh, and Mr. Henry Raphael Levinsohn, of 4, Wymering Mansions, Elgin Avenue, London.

JEWS' COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR.—From Mr. JOSHUA M. LEVY, Chairman of Council on behalf of the Honorary Officers of Jews' College.

SIR,—We were much surprised to read the references in your current issue to the recent Prize Distribution and Annual General Meeting of Governors and Subscribers of Jews' College, and we protest most strongly against the terms which you apply to the proceedings. To describe them as "discreditable" or of "the utmost acrimoniousness" is entirely without justification, for neither epithet has any relation to the facts. Differences of opinion were certainly disclosed at the meeting, but in no case were any of these opinions expressed intemperately or with acrimony.

The purpose of the meeting was to consider the questions submitted from different points of view. If the various resolutions had been adopted without discussion, you would probably have criticised the meeting on that account, and you would have been justified in doing so. The very fact that less than two hours sufficed for the consideration and disposal of a lengthy agenda, including proposals of a far reaching character, shows that the proceedings were not unduly protracted as you suggest, and the business disposed of in that period gave little leisure for display of acrimony.

We recognise that it is impossible for you to give verbatim reports of the College proceedings. If you could we should welcome them in the interests of accuracy. We are justified, however, in asking that the summaries you give shall be accurate, which can scarcely be said always to be the case.

[We refer to Mr. Levy's communication in our leading Notes.]

WHY NOT DURHAM?

TO THE EDITOR.—From "MAC."

SIR,—I trust it may be permitted to one who, of late, has stood outside the strife and turmoil of communal affairs to make a suggestion. It is notorious that "onlookers see most of the game." And what a game it is! Here we have an Institution with a total ordinary expenditure of £3,628 (I quote from the last annual report) for apparently fifteen students, not including the five shown "below the salt." That means £240 per annum per student. It seems a bit expensive, doesn't it? Is the community getting value for its money? I know not—I have not the necessary knowledge. But in these days, when we are being urged on all sides to practise economy, and when the authorities at the College are lamenting the falling off in revenue, cannot a scheme be devised to reduce expenditure without reducing efficiency—nay, probably, increasing it?

The suggestion I venture to put forward is this: I understand that the University of Durham is the University *par excellence* for theological students. Very well: why not seek to come to an arrangement with the University at Durham to receive Jewish theological students for the ordinary course with the exception that when subjects are being taught of interest only to Christian theological students (*e.g.*, Church history or ritual) Jewish students should attend alternative lectures on subjects more specifically Jewish. The cost of living in Durham must be appreciably cheaper than at Oxford or Cambridge, or London, and quite a modest scholarship would suffice to enable Jewish students to live in decent comfort.

I see from the report that some scheme of scholarships—only in the wrong direction—has been instituted whereby graduates at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge are granted scholarships at the annual value of £100 *tenable for several years* at Jews' College. That is to say that students are first to go to a University, graduate there and *then* come back to London and study at the College. How quaint—how Jewish! My suggestion is to combine the two; while the student is *at* the University to arrange that he should study the necessary Jews' College subjects (so to speak) in place of other University subjects with which he need have no concern. On referring to the report, it will be found that the subjects taken by the teaching staff are Classics, Semitic Languages, Elocution, Music, Bible, Talmud and Homiletics, and Chazanuth. Well, the first five subjects would be taught anyway at a University, and why then not found a chair for the remaining three? It can be done and ought to be done. It means economy.

I shall naturally be told that this plan is impossible and impracticable. Every new plan is—in Jewry. Of course, there are objections; *imprimis*, it would deprive a number—thirty-eight in all, or two per student—of no doubt well-meaning but utterly irresponsible busybodies of the opportunity of strutting the stage as managers of a most important institution; and, secondly, it would deprive a number of persons of the opportunity of showing their lack of Jewish feeling by systematic and spiteful attacks on their spiritual chief.

New Lecturer in Slavonic Literature at King's College.

Professor T. G. Masaryk has been appointed Lecturer in Slavonic Literature at King's College.

Professor Masaryk, who has held the position of Professor of Philosophy in the Czech University of Prague and was a Member of the Austrian Reichsrat, is one of the foremost representatives of the true friends of the Jewish nation. He proved this on many occasions, especially at the time of the notorious "Ritual Murder" charge against Leopold Hilsner and during the Beilis affair.

The Jewish public in England was scarcely aware of the gravity of the situation in Austria in 1896 when whole provinces had to be placed under martial law in order to prevent rioting against the Jews. The writer and his brothers and sisters were sent to Hungary, while nearly every Jewish community in Moravia was protected by the military.

It has been proved that even the jury which tried Hilsner could not free itself from the evil influence of the anti-Semitic agitation. Hilsner was found guilty on a mere shadow of evidence which called forth protests from all the leading lawyers in Austria. At this time Professor Masaryk energetically opposed the anti-Semites, not only at public meetings and in the Press, but he also wrote an elaborate study on these periodically reappearing epidemics. His activity was of enormous moral aid to our people in that trying time.

During the Beilis trial the Czech nation was the first to express, through the organised body of its intellectuals, the deepest horror of the blood libel. In this manifestation Professor Masaryk again took a leading part.

We have reason to hope that this true friend of our people, by his influence upon the Russian intellectuals, will raise his voice, when the time comes, in favour of the abolition of the restrictions in Russia.

M. JUNG.

Educational Success.

Dinah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Cohen, Pretoria (late of Edinburgh), has passed her intermediate examination in Pianoforte of the Trinity College of Music, London.

Union of Hebrew and Religion Classes.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Union of Hebrew and Religion Classes was held on Sunday at Jews' College. Mr. FRANK I. LYONS presided over a large attendance.

The CHAIRMAN, in formally moving the adoption of the report (which he regretted was not printed and circulated owing to lack of funds), urged the members to continue working harmoniously for the benefit of the Union and the community at large, in spite of all the stress that was so prevalent. He congratulated the Supervisors for the manner in which they carried out their work with such limited means. Most of their expenses were borne by themselves, as the United Synagogue only made certain grants to them. The teaching of the children must be in the hands of professionals, for amateur teachers were of little use. Therefore he appealed for support to enable them to continue with their paid teachers. The United Synagogue had adopted the view that any synagogue with a surplus did not require a grant for their religion classes. The number of children in the metropolis who were receiving religious instruction was so great that the assistance of the United Synagogue was absolutely essential if the efficiency of the Classes was to be maintained. The New West End Synagogue Classes had recently joined their Union, and another recruit was the congregation at Golder's Green. While welcoming these additional units, they must find the money for their support. The education of their young must be their first consideration. They had the teachers, but they were handicapped. Excellent reports had been received from all the constituents and from a perusal of the reports they could see the value of the work performed. He hoped that secretaries of Synagogues would learn from such reports how to supervise the classes attached to their synagogues. He hoped that the Central Consultative Committee would carry out successfully the important work they had on hand.

The CHIEF RABBI, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, regretted that they were deprived of printed reports of the Union. He always enjoyed reading of the splendid work performed by the Supervisors. The Chairman had referred to the Central Committee, of which he (the Chief Rabbi) was a member. That body had been formed for the administration of Hebrew education not only in the metropolis, but in Greater London and in the provinces. Their sub-committees, composed of eminent men, worked laboriously on behalf of education, taking in as they did the Talmud Torahs, the Hebrew and Religion Classes, and the voluntary schools. It was their intention to raise the curricula of the voluntary schools. To obtain the best results they must get text books—the tools to work with, and they could not do that without funds. They must devise ways and means whereby they can obtain help, for it was absolutely essential that every Jewish child should be taught the tenets of their glorious faith and the knowledge of Israel's history. The teaching of post-Biblical history was a most difficult problem, and the Council of Education was not blind to it. The Council did not intend to cease its work in that direction. He hoped the Chairman would be a participant in organising the spiritual side of their teaching, and thus the success of their immediate future would be assured. Vast work lay before them, and he had little doubt that one and all would give every assistance for the religious welfare of the young. (Cheers.)

Mr. LEOPOLD FRANK, in supporting the motion, thanked the Chairman and those present for the sympathetic reference to his son, who had been injured on active service. He referred to the successful work of their esteemed Chairman since the foundation of the Union. They had twenty-three units, and all were doing excellently, especially at West Ham, East Ham, and Manor Park. He hoped their energetic Chief Rabbi would continue to guide them in their administration.

Rabbi HARRIS COHEN suggested that lady visitors should be appointed to call on the parents and urge them to send their children to the Classes. He hoped the Chief Rabbi and the Union would see into the matter of incompetent private teachers. He was second to none in praise of the work of the Supervisors, but he thought they were overstepping their bounds by their interference with the inner administration of the religion classes. He felt sure that the local managers knew the needs of an institution much better than visitors.

Mr. KATZ, of Golder's Green, asked the Union for help to organise the classes they had established.

Mr. A. SOLOMONS, Mr. J. TRENNER, and Mr. J. N. JACKSON (of Tottenham) having spoken,

Dr. ALFRED EICHHOLZ, on behalf of the Supervisors, said that it was their duty to visit the various units, to hear and see everything that was going on and then to report to the Executive. If the Executive took action it was not the fault of the Supervisors. Communal organisation was not an easy matter, and the war had further retarded their efforts. Many of their classes would have had to close down but for the energetic efforts of their teachers. The Union was cramped in many ways, but they were all in the fight.

The CHAIRMAN having replied to several of the points raised, the report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. FRANK D. BENJAMIN, the Treasurer, submitted the financial statement. The appeal that had been sent out, he said, had not met with a ready response. It was almost impossible to obtain new subscribers at the present time, and their old subscribers had so many other calls upon them. The financial statement was not very encouraging.

After some discussion the accounts were adopted.

The hon. officers having been re-elected *en bloc*,

Mr. HERBERT M. ADLER, one of the Supervisors, commended the work of the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, referred to the indefatigable labours of their Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. S. Spiers.

Mr. J. TRENNER moved the following resolution :—

That the President be requested to give notice of motion at the Council of the United Synagogue to abolish all restrictive conditions in regard to the Council's grant to the Union.

Mr. Trenner pointed out that the children taught by the Union were to be future seatholders of the United Synagogue.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. ARTHUR BERKELEY, A. SOLOMONS, and R. SOLOMON took part, the CHAIRMAN suggested that the matter be referred to the Executive.

The suggestion was agreed to.

With reference to the resolution of Mr. Herbert Michaelis :

That it is desirable that instruction be given at all classes in post-Biblical History, and more especially in events bearing upon current movements and problems in Jewry,

The CHAIRMAN said there was no need to discuss the question because they were all in agreement. They would refer it to the Supervisors.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils followed.

Mrs. HERBERT M. ADLER, having presented the prizes, addressed a few words to the children and congratulated them on the excellence of their papers.

Thanks were accorded to Mrs. Adler for distributing the awards.

The Military Pictures

in the *Jewish World* this week are unusually interesting. There is an excellent reproduction of a photograph of Major Enoch (who has just received an important staff appointment) on his charger; photographs of Capt. Robert Sebag-Montefiore (who has been wounded), of a number of officers, a group of Jewish members of the Gibraltar Volunteer Corps, and of two "non coms." in the Zion Mule Corps.

THE WAR.

D.S.O. and War Cross for Jewish Officers.

JEWISH SOLDIERS MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

Relief for War Sufferers.

CASUALTIES.

The following list has been communicated to us by the Jewish Chaplains Office:—

KILLED.

2nd-Lieut. Gerald Barnett, 3rd, attached 13th Batt., Royal Scots.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

2nd. Lieut. Hamo Sassoon, R.E.

WOUNDED.

Major T. T. Behrens, R.E.
Pte. H. Jacobs, 4th Middlesex.
Pte. H. Karat, 20th London.
Pte. Israel Lazarus, 17th London.
Pte. G. Wilson, 17th London.

MISSING.

Sergt. J. Lee, 2nd R. Berks.
Pte. S. Lewis, 9th Devons.

Capt. D. Reginald Salomons, 1-3rd Kent Field Company, R.E., only son of Sir David and Lady Salomons, of Broomhill, Tunbridge Wells, was drowned on the 28th ult., while in command of troops.

2nd-Lieut. Gerald Barnett, who was killed in action in France on the 3rd inst., is the youngest son of Mr. Maurice H. Barnett, 61, Hamilton Terrace, London. The deceased soldier was 29 years of age. Lieut. Barnett held his commission in the 3rd Batt. Royal Scots, and was attached to the 13th.

2nd-Lieut. Hamo Sassoon, reference to whom is made above, died on the 1st November, on a hospital ship, of wounds received at the Dardanelles. Mr. Sassoon was Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, and youngest son of the late Alfred Sassoon and Mrs. Sassoon.

Capt. Neville J. Laski, who was wounded at the Dardanelles some time ago is on his way home to England and is progressing satisfactorily.

MILITARY DISTINCTIONS FOR JEWISH OFFICERS.

THE D.S.O. AND MILITARY CROSS FOR CONSPICUOUS SERVICES.

The King has been pleased to confer the Distinguished Service Order on Major Sidney Joseph Lowe, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), for conspicuous gallantry and coolness at Maroc and Loos on September 25th and 26th, 1915, when he visited captured German lines under heavy fire and reported on the situation. On September 25th, again under fire, he collected and reorganised men who were retiring, and directed them back to their positions.

The Military Cross has been conferred upon Capt. Victor Herman Simon, 3rd Field Squadron, R.E., for conspicuous ability and energy at Loos on September 27, 1915. Although it was practically daylight when he arrived at Loos, he at once grasped the situation, put his two troops to work, and materially assisted in consolidating the position held by a cavalry brigade.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

The following names are included in a despatch dated the 22nd September, and sent by General Sir Ian Hamilton, of officers and men who have distinguished themselves in the Dardanelles :—

Capt. H. Jacobs, New South Wales Infantry.
Sec.-Lieut. A. F. Behrend, East Lancashire Regt.
Sergt. F. Hirschfeld, Worcestershire Regt.
Pte. Nissel Rosenberg, Zion Mule Corps.

HELP FROM SOUTH AFRICA FOR WAR SUFFERERS.

£6,500 RAISED IN CAPE TOWN.

[FROM CORRESPONDENTS.]

The Cape Russo-Jewish War Relief Fund was formed here in November, 1914. The Dorshei Zion Association convened a meeting of delegates from every congregation and society in the Cape Peninsula, who formed themselves into a General Committee with the following as the Executive: Advocate Morris Alexander, M.L.A., Chairman; Dr. S. E. Kark, Treasurer; the Rev. B. Strod, Assistant Treasurer; Mr. P. Jochelson, Hon. Secretary; Mr. Jacob Mirvish, Acting Secretary; the Rev. A. P. Bender, M.A., J.P., Rabbi M. C. Mirvish, Messrs. S. Zackson, I. Schwartz, M. Eilenberg, J.P., L. Kottler, O. Basson and R. Rollnick, Committee.

On the 18th of April the first public meeting was held at the local Opera House, and was attended by a large audience. Since that date the Committee has worked incessantly. Appeals were made to every town and village throughout the province with splendid results. Particularly special efforts were made by the Committee during the past "Yomoim Noroim." The Jewish masses have responded generously, with the result that over £3,000 was collected in the course of a few weeks. The total amount collected to date exceeds £6,500. The expenses incurred were £45. To avoid delay, the money is cabled direct to Baron Alexander Gunzburg. The Committee are devoting seven and a-half per cent. of all collections for the relief of the Palestine Jews. The sum of £375 has already been remitted through Mr. Lewin-Epstein, of New York.

A concert, under the auspices of the Russo-Jewish War Relief Fund Society of Bellville, Durbanville, Kuils River, Parow and Goodwood, was held on October 6th at the Bellville Hall. The Hon. F. S. Malan (Minister of Mines and Education) and Mrs. Malan were among those present. The artists were Mrs. E. Ashley, the Misses E. Zin, E. Sieradzki, R. Sieradzki, K. Duminy, D. Morrison and E. Duminy, and Messrs. Greenberg, B. Levane, and Eagar. Mrs. Morris Alexander and Mr. B. Upington, K.C., addressed the audience, and in the course of their remarks they dwelt upon the very grave situation of the millions of Jews in Russia, and appealed for financial assistance towards relief.

The Central Committee in London has received from the "Relief Fund for Jewish War Victims of British and Allied Nations and Palestinian Jews' Committee" in Johannesburg, which represents the Jews in the Transvaal, the

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MESOPOTAMIA.

A JEWISH SETTLEMENT PROPOSED.

BY HERMANN LANDAU.*

Generation after generation, century after century, age after age, the heart of the Jew has beat with passionate longing for the day when the scattered hosts of the people of Israe should assemble in a land of their own and stand once more a nation among the nations of the earth. Time has not weakened our aspirations, oppression has but strengthened the consciousness of our destiny, and now the long-deferred hope which makes sick the hearts of men, shines before us, promising a restoration of our glory, a greater and happier fatherland. Year after year we have prayed for. we have hoped for, and some among us ha e worked for the return of Jewry: are our prayers to be answered, our hopes fulfilled, our work to reach its reward?

Mr. Hermann Landau.

It may be: the old world of our forefathers is changing before our eyes; like the necromancer of medieval legend its severed limbs, hacked to pieces, await the new birth. Europe lies bleeding from every pore. Asia is quivering from end to end under the repercussion of the blows in the West; Africa awaits the event of the struggle to recognise its ultimate destiny—the shadow of the future lies dark on humanity. To us, as Jews, the times have brought a direr portent. Our race has, in the past, been driven or led captive from its home in Palestine, in Spain, in England even, but never until now have we seen millions of our brethren fleeing, naked and helpless, from their native land before the countless hosts of an invading enemy. It may be an over-ruling Providence may bring out the soul of goodness in things evil and lead the uprooted sons of Israel by ways they knew not to their destined home.

But where, and how? Events may be shaping themselves towards our ends, but we must have before us a clear purpose and a well-considered plan if we are to derive any advantage from them. No Jew can ever relinquish this hope of seeing the city of David once more the centre of his national life—"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. . . . If I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy"—but is it so certain, as has been commonly assumed, that an exclusively Jewish Jerusalem must be the capital city of a Jewish Judea lying round it? I think not. We are living in a modern world. Since Palestine was Jewish, two religions have grown up, each of which equally with ourselves looks on Judea as its Holy Land, each of which claims a right to worship at sanctuaries over the length and breadth of the land without let or hindrance from men of another faith. It is not to be believed that Russian or French or English Christians and Eastern Mohammedans would consent once more to visit the holy places of their creeds on sufferance, as Christian pilgrims did in the early days of the Middle Ages.

"PEACEFUL PENETRATION."

Quite apart, however, from those considerations of international policy which would seem to make any attempt to re-occupy the limits of the ancient Jewish state inadvisable, it seems to me that on purely economic grounds such an attempt would be impracticable. It is highly questionable whether, at any time in human history since Palestine was fully settled, the country has been self-supporting. In ancient times it was astride the great highway between Egypt and Babylon and derived a revenue from the trade that passed through it. We know from a variety of sources that enormous numbers of cattle and sheep were annually brought to Palestine in the palmy days of our history, and if the country, fully settled and richly cultivated as it then was, was unable to sustain its population, what hope could the Palestine of to-day, in great part denuded and sterile, offer to settlers who would, in addition to their own support, be burdened by heavy taxes for the defence of their coast? To me, I confess, the return of Jewry to Palestine as an independent kingdom exclusively Jewish seems altogether impracticable and unwise at present.

This, however, does not imply that we must give up the hope of a predominant Jewish Palestine altogether, but our return must be by peaceful penetration not demanding exclusive possession. We may, however, claim at once the site of the Temple, to be restored in such modified form as United Jewry may decide, and the establishment of a great Jewish University of Zion.

THE CRADLE OF OUR RACE.

Yet, more than ever, the necessity for a solution of the Jewish question is insistent, in the interests of the peace of the world, in the interests of millions of men of our own blood who have no hope but in us. Some refuge for Israel must be found, and found at once, if we are to save their very lives. Far be it from me to undervalue in the slightest the attempts that have been made to find this refuge in other lands; no praise can be too high for the self-sacrificing efforts of many among us to build up a free State for our starving brethren. But I think that the instinct of the Jewish race throughout the world, which has refused to take advantage of their heroic endeavours, has been true to its historical purpose, and that the early home of Jewry is the only one in which it can find rest. And thinking this I come to you to-night repeating an earlier effort of mine some twelve years ago, to ask you to inaugurate a new attempt to bring together our dispersed brethren under circumstances that make its success possible, to recall to you that we have an even earlier home than Palestine, to prepare for the return of Jewry to the cradle of our race.

If modern science forbids us to accept unconditionally the Semitic tradition which places the origin of man in the plains of the Euphrates valley, it in some sort compensates us by showing us a Semitic Empire as one of the first and greatest powers of the ancient world—I refer to Babylonia, the Mesopotamia of to-day, once the richest and most fertile country of the earth, now in great measure a desert waste. The first inhabitants of this delta were, apparently, a tribe of Mongol speech, the Sumerians, but in the fourth millennium before the common era the first of four successive waves of Semitic conquest broke over the land, and founded the kingdom of Akkad and its contemporaries, whose most famous ruler is known to us as Sargon (3800 B.C.) "And it came to pass as they journeyed East, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar, and they dwelt there." In the middle of the third millenium a second wave, the Canaanite, founded the Empire of Babylon. Its most famous personality is Hammurabi—the first great legislator of the world (2300 B.C.)—who is almost certainly the "Amraphel, King of Shinar" of the story of Abraham. The third wave was the Aramean in the fourteenth century B.C., which spent its force in Syria, the last being the Arab conquest of the seventh century of this era. The inroads of the Shammar and their conquest of Mesopotamia in the course of the nineteenth century, show that the nomads of Central Arabia have not forgotten the lesson of their ancestors.

"WIDE-ROLLING PLAINS."

A history of this kind shows how desirable a land Mesopotamia must have been from the beginning, when the Sumerians created their earliest irrigation works near the junction of the rivers; and as their Semitic conquerors took up and carried on their schemes the riches of the land grew. Written history confirms this view. Herodotus tells how the country was full of great cities and how wheat gave a two hundredfold or even three hundredfold return. Berossus notices that wheat, barley, sesame, and date-palms grew wild: Pliny says wheat was cut twice in the year and left afterwards good feed for sheep; the historian of the Emperor Julian speaks of the country down to the sea as one continuous forest of verdure. Many botanists hold that the land was the native home of wheat and the date-palm. It has been the prize of every conquering race of Asia, Assyrians, Parthians, or Persians, the Macedonians of Alexander, the Romans, and the Turks. The country lies between the Euphrates and the Tigris, and round their lower course. These rivers rise in the mountains of Armenia, and, diverging widely, r ee above the Persian Gulf to form the Shaat-el-Arab.

After leaving the mountains they enclose a country of wide-rolling plains, eminently suitable for agriculture whenever good government can be obtained. South of this is a wide stretch of steppe land, and then come the marshes of the delta. The year is divided into two seasons—winter and summer. A scanty agriculture is carried on along the river banks and those of the canals which still exist by a primitive system of irrigation, water being raised in bullock hides by ropes from the river, and the floods in the rainy months turn half the delta into swamps. The rivers are in flood from March to May, and June, July and August parch any crop that is not plentifully watered. The floods, which are heavy and very sudden, bring down enormous quantities of silt and fertilising mud, which is now lost to cultivation by the swamps which the rivers have made since the ancient systems of irrigation were destroyed. The arable area covered at one time or another by these systems, amounts to 14½ million acres, though all this cannot be irrigated by the present water supply. It is bounded on the north by a line running from Hit. 34 degrees north on the Euphrates, 560 miles from the sea, to Beled 35 degrees north on the Tigris, 600 miles from the sea. All this district was intersected by canals running either from the Euphrates to the Tigris, or spreading out from the Tigris itself, with huge barrages to retain the water at certain points, or to direct the course of its flow, and a system of drainage-canals to take the surplus water off the land after it had fulfilled its purpose. It is not my purpose to enter into any lengthy details of their construction or working which may be found in Sir William Willcocks' work on the subject, and I will only add that when the Khalifs who reigned at Baghdad began to be troubled by the Tartars, they were unable to keep the canals properly free of silt, and as these filled up the country went out of cultivation while the ruin of the country was completed by the Tigris turning from its ancient bed into one of the canals which had lost its regulating head, and cutting a new channel for itself, destroying the whole canal system, and reducing the agricultural soil of the country to a narrow strip round the new bed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

Listen to the description of the country to-day. "Beginning at Beled, the Delta first consists of bare plains of clay with the silt banks of countless canals, showing what a desperate fight the wretched agriculturists made for existence when the dams were carried away and the level of the water fell. We have then alternate stretches of level country covered with a thorny leguminous plant which dies down in winter, and the same bare plains which we met in the north. Near the rivers are jungles of liquorice plant and the same leguminous thorn. On the rivers themselves, but especially on the Euphrates, and as one approaches Babylon, we have great stretches of salted land interspersed with bare plains and low sand drifts. All this land is capable of easy levelling and reclamation. The

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*Paper read by Mr. Hermann Landau before the Birmingham Hebrew Literary Society, on Sunday, November 7th, 1915.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

BY DR. MAX NORDAU.

The striking article by Dr. Max Nordau here printed was published in the last issue of the "Menorah Journal," of New York. In sending the present article to that journal from Madrid, where he is now sojourning on account of the War, Dr. Nordau writes: "I wish my words may not be dropped into deaf ears. You can do much to bring them home to the consciousness and the conscience of leading American Jews."

We are the people of the Messiah. We feel, we think Messianic. In all situations of life, and particularly in the critical ones, we hope for a miraculous event which will fulfil all our yearnings, and in this hope we feel delivered of the manly duty to work for the realisation of our ideals, to prepare our salvation by our own efforts.

At this moment a large portion of Israel dreams once more a particularly lively Messianic dream. Hundreds of thousands, millions of Jews, indeed, have abandoned themselves to the expectation that at the conclusion of the peace which will put a stop to the world's war, the destiny of the Jewish people must take a miraculous turn. The Plenipotentiaries of the belligerent Powers will assemble in a conference or a congress to treat of the conditions of peace. The conquerors will exact of the vanquished the price of their sacrifices and return home with their booty in the shape of territorial acquisitions and indemnities. And in the course of these transactions the miracle will happen that a share will be apportioned to the Jewish people too. Palestine will be offered them, either as an area for colonisation or, still better, as a full property under the protectorate of a great power. They will be accorded also entire equality of rights in Russia and Rumania.

THE BASIS OF JEWISH HOPES:

(1) THE SELF-INTEREST OF THE POWERS.

We may plead reasons or excuses for indulging in this dream. Utterances of leading personalities of the big nations which will necessarily be represented at the peace conference have become publicly known which permit the conclusion, without intentional self-beguiling, that some governments at least, if not all of them, are occupying themselves earnestly with the Jewish problem and examining the question whether it might not be worth trying to settle the Jews in search of a homestead in Palestine, under international and local legal conditions vouchsafing them full freedom of economic, intellectual, and moral development.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that the situation of the six millions of Russian Jews occupies a certain place in the thoughts and cares of the governments. Several countries have an interest in turning away from their frontiers the ever more violently swelling stream of Jewish emigration, and doing so otherwise than with the brutal method of locking up their boundaries and posting a police watch before them. Others have the well-being of Russia at heart; they understand that the sufferings and the despair of her six millions of Jews are a source of dire evils and that the emancipation of this hard-working and highly gifted population will bring about the material prosperity, the general progress, and the powerful strengthening of Russia. Other countries again, the statesmen of which are more far-seeing than the average and have been able to rise to the conception of a political world hygiene, are aware that the systematic crushing of six millions of intellectual and strong-feeling people, driven to despair must create a hotbed of the most dangerous anarchic and revolutionary epidemics, the spreading of which cannot easily be limited to the spot of their origin. Lastly, even the most irreclaimable pessimist will admit at least the possibility that governments may not be entirely inaccessible to purely humane sentiments of pity and justice, and may regard the treatment of the Jews of Russia and Rumania as an indictment against the civilisation and ruling religion of white mankind.

(2) THE PRECEDENT OF 1878.

The hope of the peace conference resulting in great achievements for the Jewish people, moreover, can evoke an historical precedent. The Berlin Congress of 1878 which brought the Russo-Turkish war to an end, created the Bulgarian State, raised Rumania to the rank of an independent kingdom, and gave Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary, found time to occupy itself with a Jewish matter and to introduce into the treaty condensing its decisions the well-known article obliging the new kingdom of Rumania to bestow on her Jews equality of civil franchises. It is not the fault of the Berlin Congress that this article has remained to this day a dead letter. The case, at any rate, is of a nature to encourage Jewish optimism against those sceptics who sneer: "A diplomatic conference distributes no presents; complacency and liberality play no part there; there are only such interests enforced which are backed by a victorious army or at least by an army which still inspires some fears." Well, in 1878, too, the Jewish people had no country, no army, no government, no accredited ambassador, and yet two of the most influential members of the Berlin Congress, the representative of Great Britain, Earl Beaconsfield, and that of France, Waddington, were ready to step forward as advocates of the Jewish cause, and the President of the Congress, Prince Bismarck, evidently favoured their action.

BUT WE IGNORE A VALUABLE LESSON.

I have produced everything capable of justifying the expectations with which many Jews look forward to the future peace congress. But I do not notice that the Jewish people keep in view the lessons taught by the historic example of 1878. Beaconsfield and Waddington did not plead for the Rumanian Jews at the Berlin Congress from impulses of their own or in consequence of a sudden inspiration from on high. The Paris Alliance Israélite Universelle, the London Anglo-Jewish Association, the Berlin Verband der deutschen Juden, had done serious and efficient preparatory work, memorialised their several governments, informed them of the facts, solicited their intervention. It was due to their efforts that the position of the Rumanian Jews came up for consideration at the Berlin Congress. They showed the way the Jewish people must follow if they wished to obtain anything of governments in congress. What are the Jewish people waiting for in order to act now as their fathers acted thirty-seven years ago?

The war is raging, in a hundred battlefields uncounted brave men shed their blood for the future of their nation, Jewish soldiers fight and fall side by side with their non-Jewish countrymen and comrades, but their heroic sacrifices are utterly useless for their own people. In every country, even in Russia, the military excellence, the patriotism, the contempt of danger, and death of the Jewish soldiers, will be rewarded more or less lavishly and liberally with distinctions and preferment, but experience teaches us that their glorious conduct is forgotten very soon after the war by everybody but themselves and their brethren, and that it certainly does not change in the least the status of the Jewish people among the nations. At any rate the consideration of the merits and military virtues of the Jewish soldiers will not by itself stimulate to action the diplomatists at the peace congress, unless they are insistently recalled to their memory. All this requires preparation and arrangement, of which as yet there is scarcely any trace to be seen.

WHO COULD ACCEPT PALESTINE FOR THE JEWS?

There is another point to which attention must be drawn. Let us admit the most favourable case: the congress will really open up Palestine to the Jewish people for colonisation with self-government and autonomous local institutions. To whom will it be in a position to make such a concession? To whom will it deliver Palestine? The Jewish people is a concept, but it is not a political and administrative individuality, it is not a body with a head and vital organs. There is actually not one man who could present himself to the governments assembled in congress, receive Palestine from their hands, and offer them the guarantee that he will lead into the land of their ancestors those Jews that yearn for a new home and national life on an historic soil, and that he will undertake the implanting of modern culture, the maintaining of order, and the economic development of the country. An offer of the congress would fall flat, nobody having the moral right and the material capacity to accept it in the name and in behalf of the Jewish people.

LET DREAMING GIVE WAY TO ORGANISING! THE TASK FOR AMERICAN JEWRY.

All this points to the necessity of an adequate preparation for coming events. The Messianic dream does not suffice. Mere wishes and hopes are vain. We must work. We must organise ourselves without further loss of time. We must create a body with men of authority at its head, and the living forces of the Jewish people, or at least a considerable portion of them, at its back. The forces and the men do exist. They have only to be gathered, united, and grouped.

Who is to do this organising work? My reply is unhesitating: American Jewry. I should be happy to say: here is a task for the Zionists' organisation which exists, which lives, which is prepared for work of this kind, and which has to consider its carrying out as its natural functions; but I shrink from giving this near-lying answer. Many pre-eminent and influential Jews whose good Jewish sentiments no one has a right to doubt, persist in considering Zionism as a party tendency against which they raise objections. Now the representations of the Jewish people before the Governments must not be a party affair, but ought to be the cause of the entire people and must embrace all its parts. The invitation must therefore be issued by personalities who repel nobody at the outset by their pronounced party colour. Moreover, these personalities must necessarily belong to a neutral country, so as to leave no room for the argument that according to the political definition of the hour they are enemies and to co-operate with them would mean disloyalty to one's own country. Only in the case, which I hope will not be realised, of the United States also precipitating itself into the whirlpool of the war, would they be bound to transfer their initiative to the Swiss or the Dutch Jewry. The first labour of the initiators should consist in inviting the existing Jewish organisations of all countries to have themselves represented by a delegation on a permanent board or committee. It would be a matter of regret if they refused, but this ought by no means to be a reason for discouragement nor for discontinuing further endeavours. In this case the initiators would simply have to do fundamental work and try to fall back on elements that at present stand outside, or intentionally keep aloof from, existing organisations. It would be the business of the permanent board to secure financial co-operation that could be called upon under given circumstances, and to cause Jews of standing in every great country to approach their government, to submit to it in time the aspirations of the Jewish people, and to procure its approval and sympathy for them.

"NOT AN INSTANT TO LOSE IF WE WISH TO PREPARE."

Out of the peace which must follow the present horrible war, a new Europe, a new world will be born. It depends on us whether in this new world there is to be a place, "a place in the sun," for the Jewish people. We have not an instant to lose if we wish to prepare for the grand opportunity. Should we miss this occasion, we should have to resign all our national hopes, I am afraid, for a very long time, if not for ever. We may, of course, continue to dream our Messianic dream, but this will then ever remain a dream till the dreamer disappears and his dream with him.

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A Sermon for the Week.

[*Specially Written for the* JEWISH CHRONICLE.]

THE GATE OF HEAVEN.

"*And he was afraid and said, How dreadful is this place! This is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of Heaven.*—*Genesis, xxviii., 17.*

Our weekly portion depicts to us a lonely and friendless pilgrim making a long and hazardous journey, driven from his father's home, going into a strange country and an unknown future. A poor outcast, with none of the assured prosperity that his grandfather, Abraham, had enjoyed even in his wanderings in a foreign land. Yet the lonely, poor and friendless pilgrim is not unhappy. The sun had set; it is dark around him, but a spiritual light within illumines his path. In his loneliness angels of God accompany him. He is vouchsafed a beautiful vision, assuring him of divine protection amidst the dangers by which he is surrounded. It is a vision full of hope and comfort, and it is so true. Pilgrims that we all are, we may find in it much to help and sustain us in our life's journey. When the Patriarch spoke of the "gate of heaven," he undoubtedly felt that in this vision of the night he had been brought very near to God. What we call the "unseen world" became to him exceedingly distinct, so distinct that he never forgot it. The inhabitants of that world came and visited him; and the Almighty God Himself, the God of Abraham, his grandfather, and of Isaac, his father, showed Himself to be glad of the poor wanderer, Jacob, also. The angels that he saw were observed moving in two directions, up and down. That passage to and fro it was that made Jacob think of a gate. If they went up, they would go through the heavenly boundary, and if they came down, they would pass through the same boundary. Jacob was a good man, a man of high ideals. Only to such a man could such a vision have been vouchsafed. One cannot conceive the possibility of his brother, Esau, dreaming such dreams. But he was not, after all, such a very good man. His character was full of faults. May we not suppose that it is pourtrayed at great length in order to show us how God, by His gracious forbearance and discipline and teaching, can make a saint—for that Jacob became—out of very commonplace and even unpromising material? "Was not Esau Jacob's brother? Yet I loved Jacob and hated Esau." Be this as it may, Jacob, after this vision, went on his way rejoicing, hopeful; no longer downcast, and no longer in any real danger of despair.

A GATE AND ITS USES.

To keep to the expression "the gate of heaven," what is a gate? A gate has two distinct possible uses. One use is to allow people to pass; another use is to prevent people passing. One object of a gate is to admit people; another object of a gate is to exclude people. It is to shut out; it is to shut in. It is to enforce separation; it is also to prevent. A wall is only for one of these sets of objects. A wall is to bring to a stop those who otherwise might go on. A road is for only one of those sets of objects. The road is to let and to encourage people to go on who, if it were not for the road, would be obliged to stop. But a gate does both those things. Sometimes it is to further the progress of persons, sometimes it is to stop their progress altogether. Sometimes it is open, then you have your road. But it can be shut, and then you have your wall. It is open at certain times, and it is shut at certain times. And we cannot say that it is either for the one thing or the other exclusively. It is for both. When you leave it open, you have a passage both ways. When you have it shut, you have a passage neither way. And this very simple and universal figure or illustration, how natural it is that it should be thought of as a moral and spiritual metaphor. Accordingly, it is used many times in Scripture and the Rabbinical writings. The Temple's gates are paraphrased in the Psalms as "gates of righteousness," or "gate of the Lord," through which the righteous shall enter (Psalm cxviii., 19—20). "Gates of death" and "gates of thick darkness" are expressions which occur in the poetical books (Psalm ix., 14; Job xxxviii., 17). Our Rabbins are fond of speaking of the "gates of repentance," the "gates of tears," and the "gates of prayer," which are said to be open to those who desire to pass through them (Pesikta de Rab Kahana, Buber, xxv., 157a; Berachoth 32b; Baba Mezia 59a). In our Neilah service we pray: "Open unto us the gate of penitence, at the time of the closing of the gate, for the day is declining." God is called in our Evening Service the "Opener of the gates" of day for the sun to rise. But Jacob's expression, "the gate of heaven," sends our thoughts in a very particular direction.

WHAT IS HEAVEN?

We talk a great deal about heaven. What is heaven to us? Probably Jacob did not know as much about it as we do; at least he had not formed such definite ideas of what constitutes heaven. But people have the most diverse conceptions of what heaven is. Many people—perhaps not Jews to the same extent as Christians—think of it as a place—a safe place, where the wicked shall cease from troubling and the weary shall be at rest. Or as a place in which all the compensation they can possibly hope for in their poor estate will be made to them for the ills of earthly life. But may we not suppose that when, by God's mercy, we have really entered into the heavenly world in that sense, we shall care very little indeed about getting anything like compensation or justice, still less anything like revenge upon our enemies (the thought which lies at the basis of the New Testament conception of Lazarus in hell) for anything they have ever done in mortal life? We shall rise surely to a higher and a better sphere. In a sense, heaven is earth; and where God is, and in the degree in which God is, there is heaven. Where there is pureness in the heart and the certain consciousness that God is with us hallowing our daily life, heaven has not only begun, but it has gone on a long way. And many lives that we know, the lives of fellow-creatures whom we love and reverence, may have been living in heaven for a long time, for they have been living a heavenly life. But heaven, in the fullest sense, is the enlargement of our earthly life; it is the fulfilment of our career here. This life is only in the bud, to be expanded into a fulness and beauty and glory that is impossible for us here to understand. It is the enlargement of life, deliverance from all the limitations of life. We are placed in a world of limitation, we are hampered on every side, so that we can only look so far and no further. There is so much to know, and so little time to know it; so much to do, and so little time to do it; such capacities of goodness, and so little power to realise them. We are in such an imperfect, such a limited world; but in heaven all these limitations will be gone. Space will vanish, time will vanish; our mental and spiritual faculties will take on an infinite progression—יכבו מחיל אל חיל. The thousands of things we should have liked to know in this world, and have liked to do, real good things, we are not able to do or fully comprehend because of the limitations of our powers, or the limitation of our life to a few short years. But there, in that world where no limitations will supervene, we shall find our real heaven. And heaven is the satisfaction of all our desires. How often in this world we have longing desires, good desires, but we cannot realise them because our powers are not equal to them, or our time is not sufficient. But there all our desires will be satisfied. "I shall be satisfied when I wake up *after thy likeness*." Note these words of the Psalmist. A growing likeness to God is the true preparation for heaven.

HEAVEN'S GATE AND PRAYER.

One of the things that enter the gate of heaven is our prayers. The gate of heaven is ever open to receive them; and they go through; those winged messengers reach the throne of God. And having ascended to heaven—note that in the scriptural story the ascending angels precede the descending ones—others come down in their place; attending angels that surround the throne of God and are waiting to do His will. They are the blessings which descend from heaven and visit the soul of man in answer to his prayers. We must *ask* before we can *receive*. And observe the two-fold quality of Jacob's prayer. His prayer was, in the first instance, the outpouring of a penitent heart. The Patriarch was weighed down by a sense of moral failure. Having grievously sinned against his father and brother, he must have felt himself unworthy of the divine love which was manifesting itself to him in so striking a manner. We, too, in our better moments, when we are ashamed of our wrong-doing and would have done for ever with our guilty past, will feel impelled to crave the divine forgiveness. The act of prayer may then become for us a veritable ladder on which the burden of the stricken conscience can rise to the mercy-seat, and the message of God's gracious pardon descend to us in return. And protecting angels will descend to us to accompany us on our way, for God's pardon carries with it the strength that will save us from future temptations and lead us in the paths of righteousness. But Jacob's prayer was also a petition for life and life's necessaries. One reason why many of our prayers are not answered, and do not deserve to be, is that we ask too much. How moderate is Jacob's request! "If He will but give me bread to eat and raiment to put on, and bring me back in peace to my father's house." And how these words rebuke the extravagance of our modern taste! Who of us—unless we should have the misfortune to be living in Russia at this fearful time—is satisfied with food and clothes and the shelter of a home? Many of us have a sufficiency of the comforts of life, but we are perpetually craving for more. We are for ever creating new desires, banishing simplicity from our scheme of life and establishing false standards of living. Those who are rich have so many unsatisfied wants that they account themselves poor; those who are poor make themselves poorer still by masquerading in the habits of the rich. And upon all this we crave the blessing of Heaven. We pray to be delivered from anxieties which are largely of our own making. Oh! that we could offer up the prayer of the Patriarch in all sincerity, learn to be satisfied with small things and to find pleasure in simple pursuits, comparing our position with that of those who possess less, not measuring our substance by the standard of a larger possession.

Jewish Religious Education Board.

A meeting of the Board was held on Monday at the Vestry of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Heneage Lane. Mr. ARTHUR E. FRANKLIN, the President, was in the Chair. There were also present:—

The Chief Rabbi, the Revs. L. Geffen, S. Levy, J. F. Stern, D. Wasserzug, and P. Wolfers, Mrs. A. E. Franklin, Miss Hannah Hyam, Miss Esther Myers, Messrs. J. Bernberg, M. Duparc, P. Goodman, M. Harris, M. Kaiser, C. E. Sebag-Montefiore, C. A. Mocatta, E. Norden, S. Sasserath, H. Solomons, and J. Trenner.

The President welcomed the Rev. P. Wolfers and Mr. H. Solomons, delegates from the Federation of Synagogues.

The Chief Rabbi presented an interim report of the sub-Committee appointed to consider the issue of a continuous edition of the Singer Prayer Book. The Chief Rabbi outlined the various additions and alterations that were suggested and mentioned that he had consulted the Committee of Ministers in London and provincial ministers whose views had been most helpful.

One of the additions suggested by the Chief Rabbi was the inclusion of the War Prayer in the event of the new edition being published before the termination of the war. Considerable opposition was offered to this proposal. After discussion on this and other points the Board agreed to the general principles as sketched by the Chief Rabbi, and authorised the sub-Committee to proceed with their work, the proofs to be submitted to the Board for final approval.

The Chief Rabbi also presented an interim report of the sub-Committee on prize books.

On the recommendation of the Executive Committee the Board decided, in response to a request from the Belgian Jewish Refugees Committee, to establish Hebrew Classes at the Poland Street Refuge on the understanding that the expenses will be defrayed by that Committee.

It was reported that the Board's Classes would close half an hour earlier, thus falling into line with the London County Council's regulations.

A communication was read from the Teachers' Association on the subject of collections among pupils at the Board's classes, for the Russo-Polish Relief Fund.

The Romance of Rabbi Akiba.

This is the title of an exceedingly interesting article from the pen of Mr. George J. Horowitz, which is reprinted in the current number of the *Jewish World* from an American contemporary.

"Are Jews Hittites," by Prof. Felix Von Luschan, is another contribution in Wednesday's *Jewish World*, which will be read with interest.

A sketch by Dr. Schmarya Levin (translated by Mr. Maurice Myers), entitled "The Warrior," also appears in the *Jewish World* of Wednesday.

THE JEWISH WORLD, EVERY WEDNESDAY, ONE PENNY.

MESOPOTAMIA.—*Continued from page 16.*

presence of 15 per cent. lime in the soil renders reclamation very easy compared with similar work in the dense clays of Egypt. One is never far away from the giant banks of old canals and the ruins of ancient towns. As one goes South the salted land increases in area, and then the marshes begin with their stretches of rice. Though there are date palms and cultivation along the river banks in places, and along a small number of canals, it is only when one approaches the low-lying marshes traversed by the Euphrates and Shaat-el-Arab that one sees extensive date groves and gardens mingled with wheat and clover, and a look of prosperity which brings back the memory of ancient days. And it is worthy of remark that the earliest settlers clustered round just those very reaches of the river where cultivation is fully developed to-day. The locality has shifted nearer the sea, the conditions of irrigation are the same. Suk-el-Sheyook to-day must be very like Erech and Ur of the Chaldees were in ancientdays."

THE *PAX BRITTANICA.*

It is to this country, the native land of our father Abraham, that I wish to direct your thoughts as patriotic Jews this evening. Patriotic, because this great empty land has fallen into the hands of England, and may rest assured in future of that peace and protection which our beloved England extends to everyone under its flag; patriotic Jews because we wish that the first to profit by those blessings should be the poor and oppressed Israelites all over the world, and because we would gladly do something towards the settlement of that "Jewish question" which came into being amidst violent wrong and has persisted throughout the ages amid alternate spasms of cruel and indifferent hostility. I come before you to-night to ask your help in building up a new Jewry in this land from whence we came many thousand years ago, at first as a Crown colony under the British flag, and in the fulness of time as one of the splendid band of self-governing dominions under British sovereignty, in whose hands lie the future of the world.

A JEWISH CROWN COLONY IN MESOPOTAMIA.

I know, none better, the thought that will flash into the minds of many among you at the first hearing of this suggestion, I know the passionate longing for, the unquenchable faith in, the return to Palestine, of myriads of our folk. For centuries the Jew all over the world has lived in constant anticipation of the crowning miracle. Each morning he has waked with the thought "this may be the day of our return," each evening he has fallen asleep with the consolation "To-morrow will surely bring us nearer the great day of the Lord." At each feast of Passover he has said "May the next be kept in Jerusalem." So may it be. But however much we may sympathise with this feeling, we are bound to aim only at an object which is humanly possible, something that can be done at once, by means within our reach. "The heavens are the heavens of the Lord, the earth He has given to the sons of men." The gathering together of the Jews in Mesopotamia, the setting up of a Jewish Crown colony there under British sovereignty, is so possible, that I, old as I am, hope to live to see it done.

Mesopotamia is at present divided into three vilayets, Mosul, Baghdad, and Busra. The northern of these, Mosul, we may at present leave out of consideration; Baghdad vilayet contains 55,540 square miles, with a population of 11 to the mile, nearly one quarter of its 850,000 souls being inhabitants of a single city, Baghdad. Busra vilayet covers 53,580, with a population of 8 to the mile. Of this population the enormous majority are Moslem, and more than half are nomads in Baghdad vilayet, less in Busra. The country is therefore to all intents uninhabited. No-one would be dispossessed, no-one injured by a fresh agricultural settlement upon it. And such a settlement is not unprecedented in our time. In the Punjab, the construction of the Chenab Canal reclaimed 1,830,525 acres and planted a population of 792,666 in what was, before it was built, an uninhabitable waste. Here in the Baghdad Government alone there is irrigating water for seven and a half million acres of land; nay, more, the plans are drawn and estimates prepared for the reclamation of three and a half million acres, on which work could be begun to-morrow, on which, we might say, work has already been begun. For the problem of Mesopotamian irrigation is the one that has been studied for years, more especially by Sir William Wilcocks, the greatest authority on irrigation work alive, who has even persuaded the Turks to embark on it, though to a very limited extent. The great Hindia dam on the Euphrates was built by an English firm, Sir John Jackson, Ltd., and completed last year. Let me read you what a recent authority has said of this land:—

From "ORDEAL BY BATTLE,"
BY F. S. OLIVER.

"The waters of Tigris and Euphrates are still sweet. It needs but the energy and art of man to lead them in channelled courses, quenching the longings of a thirsty land and filling the Mesopotamian waste with the music of a myriad streams. The doom of Babylon is no curse eternal. It awaits but the sword of Siegfried to end the slumbers of two thousand years. Where great cities and an ancient civilisation lie buried under drifted sand, great cities may be raised once more, the habitations of a hardier race, the seminaries of a nobler civilisation.

These vast territories . . . contain some of the richest and most fertile tracts upon the surface of the globe. Massacre, misrule and oppression have indeed converted the greater part of these regions into a state hardly to be distinguished from the barest deserts of Arabia. But a culture which has lapsed through long neglect may be reclaimed by new enterprise. All that is required to this end is such shelter and encouragement as a stable government would afford."

One might venture to prophesy that the country will, to some extent, recover its former position in the world, especially under English influence. The trade which passes through Irak even now is not unimportant. But it might be very much improved, as the country could support five hundred times as many inhabitants as it actually contains. Here, then, is one of the richest soils in Asia lying waste, and here, on the other hand, is an industrious and impoverished people whom we are bound to assist by every tie of religion and blood: a people Oriental in origin, a land with a climate like that of Palestine. How are we to bring them together? This is my plan:

THE PLAN.

I propose that an association be formed of Jews from every country, to obtain from the British Government a concession of the waste lands of Mesopotamia as a Chartered Company or otherwise; the ultimate property in the land and irrigation works to pass to the colony when the capital invested is fully repaid. The association will then begin at once the reconstruction of the ancient canals by modern methods, using for the labour required that of the earliest of the new-comers, who would be paid, housed, and fed while so engaged. Immediately on the completion of each section of the scheme, the land should be surveyed, cleared of scrub, levelled, ploughed, and prepared for cultivation. The settlement would be in charge of British officials, either from Egypt or India, accustomed to irrigation agriculture, and able to direct the efforts of the settlers who would already have been acclimatised and acquired some knowledge of the country while engaged on the canal works. Each family when settled would pay a rent calculated to include all taxes and maintenance works. The rents would be adjusted not only to provide a handsome sinking fund, but also to create a capital for further extensions and improvements not included in the original scheme. The rents which Sir William Willcocks estimated for, under Turkish rule, were one-fourth of the winter crop, and one-sixth of the summer crop, but these seem needlessly high under British rule. If, as seems probable, the first settlement were to be made in the section of the country round Baghdad, the large Jewish colony in that city, amounting to over 50,000, the most orthodox community of Jews in the world, it would not be a disadvantage.

Let us for a moment forget our race and think only of what the success of this scheme would mean to England, to Europe, to civilisation at large. To our Empire it would mean the planting of an impenetrable barrier between India and all enemies of the West, a safeguard alike to our interests in Egypt and in Persia. To civilisation it would mean the removal of a perilous disturbing element in our economic life. There is no greater danger to economic progress than the presence of a large permanently poor class of workers. But nowhere in the world is there any people so poor as the poor Jew. He is sober, industrious beyond belief: he and his family work, and work hard, day and night. He is economical to the last degree, he is underfed, underclothed, and by reason of the prejudice against him, underpaid.

AN EXAMPLE FOR GREECE.

But, as Jews, however great these political and social advantages may seem they count as nothing beside the joy we shall feel when we see the curse of persecution lifted from the shoulders of our brethren, watch their practical education in political life under the tutelage of the British government, and follow their prosperity as citizens of a Jewish community free to work out their own future without let or hindrance under the shelter of the British Flag. It is, of course, neither to be expected nor desired that all Jews should return. We have an example in Greece. When that country was set free, Greeks all over the world remained in their homes, but they were conscious of a new elevation; every Greek knew that he had at last a fatherland. And that is what we, too, desire.

Let us now go a little deeper into figures and facts. Sir William Willcocks published in 1911 a detailed set of plans and estimates for the irrigation of Mesopotamia under the Turkish government, on which our discussion must of necessity be based. I must remind you then that the total area of the delta in the Baghdad Government is 5,610,000 hectares nearly fifteen million acres, or twenty-three thousand square miles. I must remind you that there are two harvests in the year, a winter crop of wheat or barley, and a summer crop of rice, millet sesame, or possibly cotton. The winter crop is largely dependent on natural rain, the summer crop requires perennial irrigation. It is said that four waterings per season from runnels is sufficient for a rice crop. There is in the two rivers as they flow at present a water supply for three million hectares of winter crops, and one and a quarter million hectares of a summer crops of cotton or millet. In addition reservoirs can be used for flood storage which will water another three quarter million hectares. The remainder of the soil can only be used for winter crops, grazing, and afforestation.

A PROFIT OF £64,000,000.

The area for which Sir William Willcocks estimates is, as I have said, 1,410,000 hectares, three and a half million acres, over five thousand square miles, larger than Lower Egypt. To reconstruct the canals and drains, build embankments, dams, weirs, etc., would, he estimates, cost about seven millions sterling, but in his scheme he allows double this sum —to be exact thirteen and three-quarter millions sterling. He estimates the agricultural work necessary in the way of clearing, levelling and ploughing at less than £4 per acre, twelve and a half million sterling. This land would in Egypt be worth from £100 up per acre; in Mesopotamia it is estimated at about £30 per acre. The annual maintenance of the canals and drains may be estimated at £400,000. We have then as a total expenditure on the scheme twenty-six million sterling, spread over a comparatively long period of years, and amply covered by a land value created of over ninety millions sterling.

But even this sum is not needed to begin our scheme.

It is unnecessary, and even undesirable, to undertake the whole task

of reconstruction at the same time. Our scheme provides for a gradual extension of activities. The first section to be attacked is the one and a third million acres between Baghdad on the Tigris and Kufa on the Euphrates. The Hindia barrage, already constructed is in this section. Sir William Willcocks' estimate, allowing 100 per cent. for contingencies and about £4 per acre for reclamation demands a capital outlay of ten million spread over three or four years. The land reclaimed he estimates at about £30 per acre under Turkish rule, one quarter of what similar Egyptian land is worth, so that the association have ample security for their money. This land value is a minimum one, and will evidently be much greater under good government and with the increased facilities for transport that will be provided.

A SOUND INVESTMENT.

The rent payable on this land under Turkish rule is estimated at £2 11s. per acre. The rents at present paid, in addition to tithes, are much higher. On privately owned land the Government takes 2/10ths of the winter, and 1/10ths of the summer crop; the landowner 2/10ths and 3/10ths; the seed merchant 3/10ths; and the cultivator 3/10ths. When the Government owns the land, seed merchant and cultivator shares alike. When the irrigation is especially good the Government takes half the produce. So that we may assume that any lower rent will be well within the power of a tenant to pay. Ten millions sterling of expenditure is estimated to bring under the plough £40,000,000 worth of land now waste, £26,000,000 will create a capital value which is estimated £90,000,000 even under the conditions of Turkish rule. We have estimated double the working expenses, we have calculated these for a régime of bribery and exaction, and still show a profit of 9 per cent. Is not the investment a sound one under British auspices?

An essential working part of the scheme would be the immediate establishment of a large agricultural college, to train hundreds of students in the processes of Mesopotamian irrigation, so that every village as it settles down should have some one among its members with a little experience and knowledge. The cost of this would be comparatively little. At present agriculture is very primitive. Ploughing with two bullocks only fifty lbs. of barley are sown in a day. Probably the holdings in our colony would be small, say 10-15 acres owing to the richness of the soil.

WHAT IS ASKED FOR.

Now I do not come before you to-night to ask the Jewish community at large to raise this capital sum, though they might quite justly be expected to do so, for I have the example before me of the prosperity and remunerative nature of all land companies in Egypt, which have always been able to raise money under most favourable conditions from the investing public. I see no great difficulty in dealing with that as a financial proposition. What I do ask is that you will assist me to a much smaller extent. The interest charges on £2,000,000 the first year, £5,000,000 the second, eight the third, and so on, will amount at five per cent. in four years to two and a half millions, at four per cent. to two millions. This sum I ask you to find, not as a free gift but merely as a loan with interest deferred for a period of five years or so until the settlement is in working order and has begun to pay its way, founders' shares you may call them, of which the profits 9 per cent. will be sufficiently remunerative from an ordinary investor's point of view; and from *ours*, a gain beyond price in addition—a home for scattered and down-trodden Israel.

For this is the end before us; the gathering together of our poor and persecuted brethren out of all lands, and their education in the arts of life. We must give them security and hope. We must initiate them into the art of self-government, we must help them to hold their heads erect in the face of their fellow-men, we must undo the work of many centuries. In no other way can this be done than by some such plan as this which I have laid before you, and therefore I once more call upon you for every effort you can put forth to assist the return of Jewry to the cradle of our race, Mesopotamia.

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of reconstruction at the same time. Our scheme provides for a gradual extension of activities. The first section to be attacked is the one and a third million acres between Baghdad on the Tigris and Kufa on the Euphrates. The Hindia barrage, already constructed is in this section. Sir William Willcocks' estimate, allowing 100 per cent. for contingencies and about £4 per acre for reclamation demands a capital outlay of ten million spread over three or four years. The land reclaimed he estimates at about £30 per acre under Turkish rule, one quarter of what similar Egyptian land is worth, so that the association have ample security for their money. This land value is a minimum one, and will evidently be much greater under good government and with the increased facilities for transport that will be provided.

A SOUND INVESTMENT.

The rent payable on this land under Turkish rule is estimated at £2 11s. per acre. The rents at present paid, in addition to tithes, are much higher. On privately owned land the Government takes 2/10ths of the winter, and 1/10ths of the summer crop; the landowner 2/10ths and 3/10ths; the seed merchant 3/10ths; and the cultivator 3/10ths. When the Government owns the land, seed merchant and cultivator shares alike. When the irrigation is especially good the Government takes half the produce. So that we may assume that any lower rent will be well within the power of a tenant to pay. Ten millions sterling of expenditure is estimated to bring under the plough £40,000,000 worth of land now waste, £26,000,000 will create a capital value which is estimated £90,000,000 even under the conditions of Turkish rule. We have estimated double the working expenses, we have calculated these for a régime of bribery and exaction, and still show a profit of 9 per cent. Is not the investment a sound one under British auspices?

An essential working part of the scheme would be the immediate establishment of a large agricultural college, to train hundreds of students in the processes of Mesopotamian irrigation, so that every village as it settles down should have some one among its members with a little experience and knowledge. The cost of this would be comparatively little. At present agriculture is very primitive. Ploughing with two bullocks only fifty lbs. of barley are sown in a day. Probably the holdings in our colony would be small, say 10-15 acres owing to the richness of the soil.

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Cold Raw Days

A Word of Caution

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express through the medium of your publication my thanks to and appreciation of my respected commander, Col. Patterson. Having been under his immediate command for five and a half months. I have experienced the best treatment and witnessed nothing but excellent relations which existed between him and all soldiers. His relations with us reminded me more of the care of a father for his children than that of a Commander for his subordinates.

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BRITISH-BORN JEWS AND THE ARMY.

Mr. Hinds, M.P., had the following notice on the Order Paper of the House of Commons for Tuesday: 'To ask the Under-Secretary for War whether a British-born Jew whose father is not a naturalised English subject is eligible for enlistment in the British Army.

THE LATE LIEUT. ELLIS PAIBA.

A memorial service for the late Lieut. Ellis J. Paiba will be held at Camperdown House, Aldgate, next Sunday afternoon, at half-past four.

It has been suggested that there are many friends of the late Lieut. Paiba who would wish to testify their devotion to his memory and their grateful appreciation of his numerous acts of kindness. Messrs. Jack Emden (Hutchison House Club, Camperdown House, Aldgate), and Michael Marchant (4, Heneage Lane, Bevis Marks), as Hon. Secretaries, have willingly fallen in with the proposal that they should issue an appeal for a Memorial Fund, and will receive donations from any friends of the late Lieut. Paiba. Mr. Max J. Bonn, 62½, Old Broad Street, has agreed to act as Treasurer of the Fund.

TRUE SPIRIT OF LOYALTY.

News has just reached Mr. Reuben Jacobs that his son Pte. Arthur Jacobs, 2/7 Batt. London Regt., has been killed at the front. We now publish a letter addressed to the parents before the lad's departure for the fighting line. He wrote: "Just a few lines telling you I am going abroad on Sunday, 15th inst. Dear mother, do not worry about me, because if I know that you are doing so you will put a bad heart into me, so don't fret as I will be alright. Bear in mind there are thousands of others besides me. What I am doing is that I am protecting you and our family and home. I have not the slightest idea where we are going. It might be India, the Dardanelles, or Malta. If anything happens to me it will be a deed of honour to our religion. If I come home safe and sound you will be proud of me, and we will be happy for ever.

GALICIAN JEWISH HOSTAGES IN RUSSIA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PETROGRAD.

The Government has announced that it cannot undertake at present to repatriate the Galician Jewish hostages in Russia who were brought from Galicia during the first period of the campaign in batches of several hundreds at a time. These hostages will have to remain under the control of the police in the places fixed for their residence.

FURTHER MOVEMENTS OF RUSSO-JEWISH REFUGEES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PETROGRAD.

The authorities have resolved to transport 18,000 Jewish refugees from Minsk into the interior provinces. Large batches of them leave the city every day.

Notice has also been given to the large number of Jewish refugees at Belotzerkoff (near Kieff) to prepare to move to the central provinces.

On the other hand, the removal of the inhabitants of the Northern districts of the Bessarabian province has been suspended.

The entry of persons without special permits into the Jewish cities Homel, Mohileff, and Orsha has been prohibited.

In view of the wintry weather and the sufferings of the refugees from the cold during their movements, the Moscow Jewish Committee has resolved to spend 300,000 roubles in preparing warm clothes and boots for the refugees.

RECRUITING AT LEEDS.

Mr. Rosenberg, who has already obtained over 660 Jewish recruits in Leeds, recently suggested to the Earl of Derby, as Director of Recruiting, that Russian Jews should be allowed to join the British Army if it can be proved that they had received their education in this country. Lord Derby, in reply, stated that the matter was receiving the earnest and careful consideration of a committee. There are several hundreds of young Jews in Leeds who are still technically Russian subjects and who but for that fact would readily enrol themselves in His Majesty's Forces.

WOUNDED AT BETHUNE.

Rifleman Leopold Goldsmith, King's Royal Rifles, who was wounded at Bethune on the 1st inst., has served in the Army for fourteen years, partly in the West Indies and partly in Canada, whence he was sent to France. Here he did good work as a bombardier and sniper for his company, being a fine shot. He has been in every action since October, 1914, and at Loos he acted as a dispatch carrier.

SOLDIER OLD-BOYS OF THE LIVERPOOL HEBREW SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR.—Messrs. PHILLIP ETTINGER, Chairman, and A. ISENBERG, Hon. Secretary, Sub-Committee Old Boys Soldiers Comfort Fund, 17, Gleave Street, Everton Road, Liverpool.

SIR,—The "Comfort Fund," organised by the Committee of the above Association for the purpose of keeping in touch with the soldiers who are Old Boys of the above school and of forwarding them comforts while serving abroad, has now reached a definite stage. Such is the progress made and so well organised is the whole scheme that the Association is now able to forward regularly and without delay a parcel per month to every Old Boy soldier abroad, containing 200 good quality cigarettes, chocolates, and one or two minor comforts. Judging by the many letters received, the recipients find it difficult to express their real gratitude, and so convinced are the Committee of the necessity for the scheme that they are making it their foremost activity. At the time of writing they have been looking after twenty-five Old Boy soldiers. This week a new list of twenty additional names has been received, so that the number of parcels required per month is now forty-five. Our roll of honour contains close on one hundred names, and it is anticipated that in time that number of parcels will be required. From this brief summary it is possible to gather the extent of the task the Committee have undertaken, and the purpose of this letter is to make an earnest appeal to every Old Boy at home to subscribe as frequently and as liberally as possible to the fund. The cost of each parcel is 4s., and, while we prefer that every Old Boy should at least guarantee the cost of one parcel per month, smaller donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged. Might we also appeal to the wider public for their assistance? Information of any Old Boy in the army, with particulars of their regiment, number and present address will be

thankfully received. These particulars will be of great assistance to us in the compiling of the roll of honour, and for the register necessary for the comfort scheme.

JEWISH PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

TO THE EDITOR.—From Miss REGINA MIRIAM BLOCH, Hon. Secretary of the Committee for the Relief of interned British Jews in Germany, 88, Duke Street, Chiswick.

SIR,—I received a letter from a Jewish prisoner of war to whom a parcel had been despatched and who thanked me for its receipt, in which he notified me of his change of address to an internment camp im Zwischenwart Friedrichshofen, bei Ingolstadt, Bayern (Bavaria). He stated in his note that he had been shifted there "because of his faith." Evidently then there are very many Jews in this camp. Will anyone else who has any relations there who are in need kindly communicate with me?

JEWISH BROADSHEETS FOR THE TRENCHES.

TO THE EDITOR.—From Mr. S. LIPTON, 170, Amhurst Road, N.

SIR,—The thousands of Jewish soldiers now fighting with the spirit of their ancestors, the Maccabees, cannot be brought to London to attend the Chanucah Service and to listen to the story of the heroic struggle of the Jews against the oppressors of that time.

Why should not that great war episode be brought to the trenches and impressed upon our soldiers?

I venture to suggest that an appropriate Chanucah gift to our men at the front would be a vivid account of the fight against the Syrian hordes by the Maccabees. Let them be reminded of the valorous deeds of our forefathers in their time and be encouraged by their victorious struggle against odds.

The story of Chanucah might be printed as a "Broadsheet" and distributed among our men. It might be followed up later by other stories taken from Jewish History and Literature.

A JEWISH FLAG DAY.

TO THE EDITOR.—From Mr. MAURICE G. LIVERMAN, "Ashburton," 23, Bethune Road, Stamford Hill, N.

SIR,—The admirable suggestion made by a correspondent in your columns last week, and endorsed by you in your leading paragraphs, with regard to the holding of a Jewish Flag Day, will, I am sure, be welcomed by the whole community.

There should be no hesitation as to the object. It should boldly stand for "Jewish Victims of the War," and backed by the facts of the great share that is being taken by Jews of all the allied countries therein, it should appeal strongly to Jew and Gentile alike.

It would also be a splendid opportunity of bringing before the British public important facts with which it is well they should be acquainted, and it would further provide them with their opportunity of showing recognition of the part which Jews are taking for the allied cause.

I do not for one moment underestimate the enormous amount of work and organisation a Flag Day on anything like a big scale would involve, but I am confident that, if taken in hand by responsible leaders of the community, and supported by the JEWISH CHRONICLE, it would prove a great success and be the means of helping considerably the various funds for which it would be organised. As the co-operation of the English Press and public is essential, steps would have to be taken to secure their sympathy in the first instance.

I would suggest that a meeting be called of representatives of the numerous societies, religious, Zionist, Friendly and Literary, etc., who could discuss the whole project in detail, and decide as to the practicability or otherwise of the scheme. If, after careful consideration it was decided to go ahead, then a complete organisation should be set up.

I trust the matter will not be allowed to rest, and for my part can only say that I shall be pleased to assist in any efforts that are made in this direction.

Mr. L. Levison, of Edinburgh, Hon. Secretary of the Russian Jews' Relief Fund, points out in a letter to us, that "Flag Days" for Russian and Polish Jews have been organised all over England and Scotland on behalf of the fund, and adds that his fund is a national one of a non-sectarian character.

Mr. Isaac Fürst, S.S.C., President of the Edinburgh Jewish Representative Council, also writes to us a letter similar in effect to the one received from our correspondent referred to above.

The late Lieut. Cohen.

A FRIENDLY WILL SUIT.

In the Chancery Division, yesterday week, Mr. Justice Joyce heard a summons relating to the estate of the late Lieut. George Hubert Cohen, a member of the Liverpool Bar.

The summons was taken out by Harold Leopold Cohen, of Fulwood Park, Liverpool, and Reginald David Cohen, of Aigburth Drive, Liverpool, as executors of the will of Lieut. Cohen and surviving trustees of a settlement made by Louis Samuel Cohen in 1894.

The defendants were Louis Samuel Cohen, J.P., of St. Michael's Hamlet, Liverpool; Miss Ivy Buchler, of Eltham Road, Lee; Stanley Samuel Gilbert Cohen, of Southwood Road, Liverpool; Benn Jack Brunel Cohen, of Aigburth Drive, Liverpool; Eliot Charles Cohen, of Aigburth Road, Liverpool; and others.

The question for decision was whether a one-eighth share, under the settlement of 1894, formed part of the estate of the late Lieut. George Hubert Cohen, and, if so, whether Miss Ivy Buchler was entitled to receive the value of this share, under the will of the late Lieut. Cohen, to whom she was engaged, or whether this share went to Louis Samuel Cohen, by way of resulting trust.

Mr Nuttall, for the plaintiffs, said that the late Lieut. Cohen died in action on May 16th, 1915.

His Lordship: I gather that all these people are people of considerable wealth.

Mr. Hodge (for Miss Buchler): Yes, there are very large estates. I believe the settlor (Mr. Louis Samuel Cohen) is worth £3,000,000.

Mr. Rutherford (for Mr. Louis Samuel Cohen) said he wished it to be understood there was no ill-feeling between his client and the other members of his family who were parties, or between them and the young lady to whom Lieut. Cohen was engaged.

But as it was necessary that a decision should be obtained in this matter, he submitted that Lieut. Cohen had only a life interest in the settled fund, and could not dispose of his share (except to children) after his death. Therefore Lieut. Cohen's share reverted to the settlor, Mr. Lewis Samuel Cohen.

Mr. Nuttall, for the trustees, submitted that this share formed part of the late Lieut Cohen's estate.

Mr. Hodge also supported this view.

His Lordship held that the share in question formed part of the estate of the late Lieut. Cohen, and that the value of it passed under the will to Miss Buchler.

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JEWISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

RUSSIAN ZIONIST IMPRISONED.

At Smolensk, M. Israelstam has been sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for belonging to a Zionist Society.

MANCHESTER.

Under the auspices of the Joint Literary Committee of the Maccabæans and Zionists, Mr. Harry Dagutski, B.A., delivered an address on "The Future of the Synagogue," last Sunday, at Orme's Buildings, Deansgate. Miss Weisberg presided. The lecturer deplored the empty condition of the synagogues during the year with the exception of the high festivals. He urged that they should destroy all theatrical and showy elements in connection with the synagogue and certainly abolish the recital of prayers by means of lengthy ornamental Chazanuth. He strongly advocated the restoration of the Beth Hamedrash with its walls lined with good books, for therein lay the true Jewish spirit, and Jewish learning should be the paramount ideal of the modern synagogue. It was only Zionism that had been the means of bringing back to the fold some of their youth who were on the verge of drifting away from Judaism yearly owing to the many elements that in a measure disfigured the synagogue of to-day. A discussion followed.

On the 21st inst, Rabbi Dr. Salis Daiches, of Sunderland, will lecture on "Jewish Conception of life."

LIVERPOOL.

Under the auspices of the Zionist Central Council a public meeting was held on Sunday at the Zionist Hall, with the object of establishing a Zionist Society for those members of the community who were not already catered for by the existing society. Mr. Sol Cohen, who presided, pointed out that although almost all the older and orthodox classes in the city sympathised with the Zionist movement and were prepared to give it their support, they were not organised, and owing to the lack of a society embracing these elements, several fruitful fields of activity were closed to the Zionists. It was unanimously decided to re-establish the Agudas Hazionim with the special object of providing Yiddish lectures on Jewish topics and of propagating Zionism in the synagogues. A Committee was appointed, and the following officers were re-elected: Messrs. A. Ginsburg, President; M. Carmel, Vice-President; H. Roskin, Treasurer; I. Hinden, Hon. Secretary, 41, Marmaduke Street, with whom intending members can communicate.

The next "At Home" of the Ladies' Zionist Association will be held on Sunday at six o'clock at the Zionist Hall, when Mr. Philipp Ettinger will give a selection of readings from well-known Jewish writers. A musical programme will also be provided.

On Sunday, the 21st inst., the Rev. M. H. Segal, M.A., of Newcastle, will address the Hebrew Circle of the Young Men's Zionist Association.

Mr. L. Saks read a paper at the Junior Zionist Association on Sunday. His subject was "Maimonides." The following participated in the subsequent discussion: Messrs. S. Kantorovitz; I. Morris, J. Lasker, S. Blackman and J. Goldberg.

Last Sunday, under the auspices of the Young Men's Zionist Association, the Rev. I. Livingstone, of Bradford, read a paper on "Superstitions and Popular Fallacies among the Jews and others." Mr. I. S. Fox presided. The lecture was illustrated by numerous witty remarks and amusing anecdotes." Messrs. S. S. Silverman, H. Huglin and Hyman participated in the subsequent discussion. On the motion of Dr. J. S. Fox, seconded by Mr. E. M. Epstein, thanks were accorded to the lecturer.

Under the auspices of the Girls' Zionist League, a literary evening was held last Sunday. Readings were contributed by the Misses Lasker, Spiro and Schnittlinger.

WEST LONDON ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.—The inaugural meeting of the new session was held last Sunday at "Hatikvah," The Ridgeway, Golder's Green. Mr. Paul Goodman presided. The subject discussed was "Foreign Policy and the Jews," introduced by Mr. S. Gilbert, B.A. Among the speakers were: Messrs. N. Sokolow, A. Sol. Finkelstein, Leon Simon, A. Weiner, and Arthur D. Lewis.

LEEDS.—Last Sunday Dr. Umanski delivered his presidential address to the Hebrew Literary and Zionist Society. The subject was "The War and the Jewish Problem." A discussion followed in which Messrs. Walsh, J. Porton, S. Adler, Shapirah, and Baker took part. Thanks were accorded to the lecturer on the motion of Mr. Rumianek.

BNOTH ZION ASSOCIATION.—At Toynbee Hall last Tuesday, Mr. G. Liverman delivered an address on "The Future Peace of the World." The Misses B. and G. Lushinsky and Mrs. Levy rendered musical items.

ASSOCIATION OF EAST LONDON ZIONISTS.—A Hesped for the late Rabbi Reines will be held at the Philpot Street Great Synagogue next Sunday, at five o'clock.

Should a child have a Night Light? (No. 6)

Dr. Le Grand Kerr in "The Care & Training of Children."

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JEWISH POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR.—From Mr. N. S. BURSTEIN, 135, Albany Road, Roath Park, Cardiff.

SIR.—It was in February, 1914, when a Brussels newspaper sent a telegram to M. Maeterlinck asking for his opinion on the Pope's ban on his works. In his reply, M. Maeterlinck describes the prohibition as "a prehistoric phenomenon without importance." This was exactly my opinion of Mr. Zangwill's views on "Jewish Politics" as expressed in the interesting interview so well produced in the JEWISH CHRONICLE of Friday last. I would stop at that, if I could think that Mr. Zangwill's views would not injure the unwary. Mr. Zangwill says: "Now at this bankruptcy of Christendom is the time for Judaism to produce its books and advertise its account certificate and show it is still solvent." This is a brave thing to say, and excellent! But the method it recommends reminds me of an anecdote I heard a little time ago:—

The small daughter of a certain family had been praying each evening at bedtime for a baby sister. One morning her mother, reading the paper, exclaimed: "I see Mrs. Smith has a little danghter." "How do you know that?" asked the child. "I read it in the paper." "Read it to me." The mother read: "Born on March ——, to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, a daughter." The child thought a moment, then said: "I know what I am going to do. I am going to give up praying and begin advertising."

The Books of Judaism are staring in the eyes of the civilised world, and the solvency of its account certificate has been continually advertised for the last two thousand years; but, alas, the "baby sister"—the solution of the Jewish problem—who is to bring salvation to the Jew has so far not come, and will not come until the Jew conceives the true idea of self-respect; until the Jew begins to realise that he is a living sentient human being; and again not until the Jew has the courage to defy those misanthropes who sneer at sentiment and are dead to all the finer emotions and realities of life.

Mr. Zangwill says "the obtaining of equal rights for all Jews everywhere" is necessity No. 1; "the allowing of free emigration from and free immigration into any territory whatsoever on the same terms that it is or may be granted to all other races" is necessity No. 2. But "the laying of the foundation of a future State," Mr. Zangwill calls a "luxury," although he frankly admits it is a more radical solution of the problem than the others. If so, let us have the "luxury" first, the necessaries will come as a matter of course. It is the deprivation of this very "luxury" that has kept the Jew in bondage through all the centuries.

The world-struggle for the recognition of the smaller nations, their freedom, and the natural development of racial characteristics and ambitions, will leave the Jew as a Jew in the old obscure corner, unless he is prepared to come forward to make known his claim to obtain repossession of the Holy Land. The air to breathe freely has been a "luxury" to the Jew long enough. It is time it should become a necessity.

Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, who is now the man to the fore, and who will no doubt soon be recognised as the leader of the Jews of the world, in a recent address on "Jewish Unity and the Congress," said in part as follows:—

What is demanded of the Jewish people now is action, not acquiescence. We must seek to put an end to those conditions which through the centuries, and not merely during the war, have brought misery and suffering to the Jews. We must consider more than the superficial effects of the war, grievous though they may be. For the Jewish suffering in this war would not be so great if the Jews had not been victims of oppression and persecution during so many centuries. The position of the Jew is not entirely unique. The history of the Bohemians, Poles, and several other Slavic races, as well as the Armenians, provides remarkable parallels, and among all these nationalities hopes are now high that in the peace that will follow the war their elemental wrongs will be righted. Several of these peoples are actively participating as belligerents. The Jews as a people have joined neither one side nor the other. But the Jewish people cannot stand by and simply look on with folded arms. We must take other action after careful deliberation and with a thorough understanding of what is at stake.

It is the "thorough understanding of what is at stake" that even men like Mr. Zangwill evidently lack. Oh, the pity of it!

Mr. Zangwill says, "The theory of double nationality is a political chimera." What about the Irish-Americans who, though true Americans, helped to fight for and win Home Rule for Ireland? And what about the French Canadians, who are British to the core, and whose double nationality is far from "a political chimera?" Why, then, should it appear so to the Jew? The answer is a sad one: The moment the Jew gains his freedom he sacrifices his freedom to be free.

Mr. Zangwill is perfectly justified in being downhearted about the Ito prospects. In this subject, he is undoubtedly well versed. Mr. Zangwill evidently thinks, now, that Itoism is an all-round "political chimera." Then why not support Zionism in an "honest" way? Another little story will illustrate what I mean. It was election time, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was met in the street by a voter, who came up to him and said to him, "Sir Henry, I like you very much, but I would rather vote for the Devil." Sir Henry at once replied, without turning a hair, "As your friend is not a candidate, you might just as well vote for me."

The Jewish Year Book

— THE —

COMMUNAL DIRECTORY

Edited by the Rev. Isidore Harris, M.A.

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NOTE.—Insertion of news cannot be secured unless it reaches the office early in the week. Delivery of reports of Sunday functions is requested not later than Tuesday.

MANCHESTER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

At a recent meeting of the Executive, under the chairmanship of Mr. Harold L. Behrens, it was reported that about £600 had been offered by the members of various local synagogues on Yom Kippur last towards the relief Fund. The Treasurer, Dr. J. Dulberg, has during the past month remitted sums of £350 and £200 respectively to the central fund in London for Russian Jews, and a further £200 for the relief of Palestinian Jews through the Haham, a total of £750. The following have been co-opted to serve on the Executive: The Rev. M. Levandowski, Messrs. Nathan Laski, J.P., John Levi, H. Rabatzky, and I. Adler.

POLISH AND PALESTINIAN JEWS FUND.

The TREASURER stated that Ald. Frankenburg had promised a further contribution of £200 towards the Fund, making altogether £300 given by him.

A discussion took place with regard to the public meeting held at the Town Hall on October 19th, under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor of Manchester. The Executive now feel assured that following on private interviews, first with the Lord Mayor and subsequently with some of the speakers at that meeting, that sums collected would reach the proper quarters through Baron Günzburg at Petrograd, and that it would be advisable to co-operate with the Committee (which held the meeting) in their efforts, and appoint three delegates in response to their request. The gentlemen thus appointed were Rabbis Dr. Salomon, Dr. J. Dulberg, and Mr. Levy Davis.

The city authorities have given the Committee of the Russian Jews' Relief Fund permission to hold Flag Days on Friday and Saturday, November 19 and 20. The assistance of lady workers is earnestly requested. Application may be made to the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. McKay, Milton Hall, Deansgate, and Mr. N. H. Harris, Great Synagogue Chambers, Cheetham. Appeals and collections are being made during this week for the Fund in the Manchester Corporation tramcars.

The Mount Lebanon Beacon, O.A.M., at its quarterly meeting decided to contribute during the present quarter a further sum of £20 to the Polish and Palestinian Jewish Relief Fund.

A general meeting of members was held on Sunday. The President, Mr. Levy Davis, was in the Chair. The half-yearly balance sheet was submitted by the Treasurer, Mr. H. A. Nathan, who pointed out its favourable condition compared with the corresponding period last year, and also with 1913, increases being shown on the various items of income.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE.

The balance sheet and that of the Burial Board were adopted.

It was resolved that a letter of congratulation be sent to Mr. Leopold de Rothschild on his attaining the age of seventy.

Thanks were tendered to Mr. S. Aschkenasy, the Vice-President, for his gift of a shelter at Crumpsall Cemetery.

Mr. Harold L. Behrens presided at the meeting held on the 3rd inst. The report of the Relief Committee was as follows: the cases relieved were 65 residents, 2 casuals, 42 fixed cases, and 25 sick cases, a total of 134. Grants were given of £126 in money and £42 in kind.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The medical report stated that 49 patients were attended, of whom 28 were cured, 15 relieved, 1 sent to hospital, and that there was very little sickness for the time of year and no epidemic.

It was resolved that a letter of congratulation be sent to Mr. M. Schlesinger on the completion of his eightieth year, together with the thanks of the Board for his donation of £50 in honour of the occasion.

Mr. D. S. GARSON, J.P., presided at a Committee meeting held at Frankenburg House, on Sunday. The Treasurer submitted a satisfactory financial statement, showing that about £95 had been received, mostly from weekly subscribers, compared with £90 in the corresponding period of last year, viz., nine months. As there was a substantial balance in hand it was arranged to ballot, at the next meeting, for at least six Life-Governorships. A vote of condolence was tendered to the family of the late Corpl. A. Macarborski, who was recently killed in action. The Committee expressed their high appreciation of his valued services as assistant Hon. Secretary of the Society and of the excellent work he performed as an active canvasser. He had endeared himself to all who came in contact with him by his many qualities and amiable disposition. The sympathy of the Committee was likewise tendered Mr. Ben Benjamin on the recent loss of his brother and uncle.

ORPHAN AID SOCIETY.

Last Saturday, having been the eightieth birthday of Mr. Moritz Schlesinger, the Executive Committee and Minister of the Congregation of British Jews waited upon him at his residence in order to present him with a special illuminated framed address of congratulation. There were present: The Rev. J. Phillips (Minister), Mr. Baron Harris (Presiding Warden), Dr. Charles Dreyfus, J.P., Mr. Alexander Isaacs (Wardens), and Mr. Marcus Danziger Treasurer.

MR. M. SCHLESINGER'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Mr. BARON HARRIS, in making the presentation, said that the words on the address but poorly expressed their feelings towards Mr. Schlesinger. Many people and many institutions had cause to be grateful that Mr. Schlesinger had been spared for so many years. But there was no institution that had greater cause for thankfulness than their synagogue, on which for sixty years he had bestowed unremittingly his care, labour, devotion and love.

The Rev. JACOB PHILLIPS said that it was needless to dwell upon Mr. Schlesinger's great services to their congregation and to the cause of Jewish education, which were well known to all; but it was that knowledge that rendered the tribute they had come to pay him that day in the highest degree fit and appropriate. They all hoped that ten years hence they would again meet him in a similar happy celebration.

Mr. SCHLESINGER was greatly moved by the presentation. He said he would treasure the address as one of the most precious jewels in his possession. He had always taken a great interest in the Congregation of British Jews, and as long as he was spared it would always be a pleasure to him to do what he could to promote its welfare.

At the Park Place Synagogue on Sabbath morning, the Rev. Jacob Phillips referred to Mr. Schlesinger's birthday and to his valued services to the congregation since its inception.

A deputation of the Manchester Branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association consisting of Rabbi Dr. Salomon, the Revs. J. H. Valentine I. Simon and J. Phillips, and Messrs. Nathan Laski, J.P. and D. S. Garson, J.P., waited upon Mr. Schlesinger on Sunday morning, and presented him with a handsomely illuminated address on vellum and framed.

The address reads in part:—

With unfeigned joy we hail this opportunity of expressing our grateful appreciation of the invaluable services you have so ungrudgingly rendered since 1897, as President, and to assure you of the esteem and affection in which you are held by us all.

The address was signed by Mr. Nathan Laski, Vice-President; Mr. Maurice Wise, Treasurer; and Rabbi Dr. B. Salomon, Hon. Secretary.

Mr. LASKI in making the presentation, spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Schlesinger's connection with the institution and with the valued services he had rendered the community during the period of his residence in Manchester.

Mr. SCHLESINGER suitably responded.

A photograph of Mr. Schlesinger appears in the current number of the *Jewish World*.

The annual meeting was held last week. The President, Mr. N. Bass, was in the Chair. The report on the finances for the past year was read. It showed a marked increase in the various items of revenue. The Chairman, in commenting upon the healthy condition of affairs, said that this was largely due to the indefatigable efforts at all times exercised by Mr. David Levy. The appreciation of all present was expressed to Mr. Isaac Levi for his efforts in collecting money towards the purchase of Etzé Chayim for the Sepher Torahs.

LOWER BROUGHTON SYNAGOGUE.

The following were elected: Messrs. N. Bass, President; David Levy, Vice-President; Burman, Treasurer; Susman, Warden; S. D. Ash, Hon. Secretary; and a Committee of fourteen.

Thanks we accorded the President, on the motion of the Past-President, Mr. J. Semp. Thanks were also tendered to the late Treasurer, Mr. Borr.

The monthly meeting was held yesterday week, November 4. Mr. E. Nove presided. The monthly report states that independently of 27 regular inmates 10 casuals were provided with food and shelter. One new inmate was passed for admission. Mr. E. Fox tendered his resignation as Honorary Secretary which was accepted with regret.

HOME FOR AGED AND NEEDY JEWS.

The Rev. E. L. Langston, at a conference held in Manchester recently said that the Jews had expectations of being restored to their own land. He thought the wisest thing the Powers could do would be to give the Jews back their country, "so that they could run it on their own lines." It seemed possible the Jews were now on the verge of "wholesale restoration."

PALESTINE FOR THE JEWS.

Mr. Brunet, a pupil of the Hebrew Gymnasium at Jaffa, delivered a lecture at Zion Hall last Saturday on "The Development of Prophecy in Israel." The Rev. M. M. Cohen presided. A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Blain, Sunlight, Sorfman, Swattky, Goldberg, and the Chairman participated.

IVRIYAH SOCIETY.

The Rev. M. M. Cohen has promised to deliver an address to-morrow night at Zion Hall.

The annual social of the Honorary Collectors' Union was held on Sunday at the Hospital. The function included a successful concert organised by Mr. R. Verber, Hon. Secretary of the collectors. The following contributed to the programme: Mrs. Pontefract, Mrs. Bock, Mrs. Crook, Miss Glaskie, Mr. W. A. Taylor, Miss Evelyn, Mr. J. Crook, Miss D. Chadwick, Miss F. Cohen, and Mr. S. F. Bock. Mr. Joshua Bertelstein moved, and Mr. George Aaronson seconded, a vote of thanks to the artists. Mr. W. A. Taylor, in acknowledging the vote, said that they would be pleased to come again in the near future.

JEWISH HOSPITAL.

A successful concert organised by Mr. Laurence Langley was given on Sunday. A collection was made for the Polish Jews Relief Fund.

WORKING MEN'S CLUB.

NOTICE.—THE MANCHESTER BRANCH OFFICE of the *Jewish Chronicle* is at 147, Gt. Ducie Street, where the paper is on sale and Advertisements are received.

LEEDS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The half-yearly meeting was held yesterday week. Mr. H. MORRIS (Chairman) presided. The Secretary submitted the report and financial statement for the half-year, which showed a loss of £34 on that period's workings.

JEWISH INSTITUTE.

The CHAIRMAN said, that while he regretted to have to submit an account showing a deficit, it was to be accounted for by the existing restrictions, which had resulted in a loss on the working of the refreshment department. But the balance-sheet showed a marked improvement in receipts from subscriptions and billiards, though the Institute had not been used by the members as in normal times. The curtailment of social functions had a great deal to do with the existing state of affairs.

Mr. M. MYERS, Hon. President, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, stated that at the present time institutions could not be expected to make any profit, but they had to be satisfied with reducing any loss to a minimum.

Messrs. I. Goldman, H. M. Simans, Louis Rosenberg, and others, having addressed the meeting, the report and balance-sheet was unanimously adopted.

It was decided that the privileges accorded to the Literary and Study Circle as to the use of the Institute rooms be discontinued.

Last Sunday a lecture was delivered by Mr. J. C. Teasdale, of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Mr. H. M. Simans presided, and amongst those who participated in the subsequent discussion were the Rev. S. Davidson and Messrs. H. Morris and L. Rosenberg.

The annual charity concert in aid of the funds of the Board will take place at the Theatre Royal on the 30th of January next. The proprietors have placed the theatre at the disposal of the Executive without any payment whatever. The services of several well-known concert artists have been engaged.

JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Under the auspices of this Association, Mr. Boswell Bruce, M.A., of the Liverpool University, delivered a lecture on "Poland" yesterday week at the People's Hall. The Rev. M. Abrahams, B.A., Hon. Vice-President, was in the Chair. The lecturer was most sympathetic in his references to Polish Jews, of whom he spoke in very appreciative terms.

WORKMEN'S EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Leeds and District workers in connection with "Children's Day" was held on Saturday evening under the presidency of Mr. J. Parr, director of the Society. By special invitation, the Rev. M. Abrahams delivered an address, in the course of which he said he had been most gratified to hear from the authorities that the activities of the Association were not requisitioned for Jews. He quite understood that that was so, and that Jewish parents had no need to be reminded of their duties towards their children.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Last Sunday, Mr. M. Sclare, Secretary of the Jewish Tailors', etc., Trade Union, was the recipient of a presentation, which took the form of a gold watch and chain, from the members of the Jewish Tailors', etc., Trade Union, in recognition of his valuable services and especially in connection with his obtaining the "nine hours'" day at the time of the lock-out in 1911. A gold necklace and pendant were presented to Mrs. Sclare. Mr. A. Asher, Chairman of the local District Committee of the United Garment Workers' pre-

PRESENTATION TO MR. AND MRS. M. SCLARE.

sided over a large and representative gathering. He said that the presentation to Mr. Sclare was some slight recognition of his valuable services at all times in obtaining many concessions for the workers. Mr. M. Ludski (Chairman of the Leeds Branch) made the presentation to Mr. Sclare. Among others who spoke were Messrs. J. Young and A. Conley (United Garment Workers), J. McDonald (London), and Councillor Foggarty (Manchester). The presentation to Mrs. Sclare was made by Mr. Jacobs, a member of the lock-out committee of 1911.

NOTICE.—THE LEEDS BRANCH OFFICE of the *Jewish Chronicle* is at 189, North Street, where the paper is on sale and Advertisements are received. Telephone 264X.

LIVERPOOL.

There was a large attendance of members at the Hope Place Schools on Sunday, when Mr. M. Greenberg, the President of the Association, delivered his inaugural address. Mr. Bernard Small presided. Mr. Greenberg referred to the fact that the Association had now reached its Barmitzvah, and drew attention to their manifold activities in fostering an interest in their Alma Mater, and promoting good-fellowship among the Old Boys. Over one hundred Old Boys had joined the Colours, and he made a special appeal for the Comforts Fund which the Association had established for the purpose of sending parcels to their members at the front. Mr. Greenberg concluded his address with a pen picture of his ideals for the Association when the scheme for a new and enlarged Hebrew School in the city will have been accomplished. The President, on behalf of the Association, presented Mr. Mott Cohen, the retiring Treasurer, with a handsomely-framed, illuminated letter of thanks for his invaluable services during the two years he had held office.

OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. W. Greenberg (the President) convened a special meeting to inaugurate a fund among the members in aid of the distressed Jews in Russia and Poland. Promises of over 100 guineas were made. The following were elected: Messrs. M. Greenman, Chairman; I. Gorfunkle, Treasurer; G. Harris and W. Lipkin, Collectors.

FOUNTAINS ROAD SYNAGOGUE.

The local branch of the Russo-Jewish Committee, of which the Rev. I. Raffalovich was for nine years Hon. Secretary, together with the late Lieut. George H. Cohen, has automatically ceased to exist as a result of the disbanding of the Parent Committee in London.

RUSSO-JEWISH COMMITTEE.

At a special meeting of the Brotherhood Tontine Society, held on Sunday, it was decided that each member should pay a levy of one penny weekly for the duration of the war to the Russo-Jewish Relief Fund. A collection was also made at the meeting for the same object.

RUSSO-JEWISH RELIEF FUND.

This school, the only one of its kind in this country, has just celebrated the tenth anniversary of its establishment.

HEBREW HIGHER GRADE SCHOOL.

Mr. Joseph Baker has passed with first class honours the Roman Law Examination for the Bar. He headed the list of successful candidates at the Michaelmas examination of the Council of Legal Education.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GLASGOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The sudden death of Mr. Joseph Hallside on Monday week, has caused deep regret to the community. Born at Warsaw thirty-eight years ago, Mr. Hallside was well equipped for work among those of the community of Russian origin, and he spared neither his health nor his time in their service. As President of the Jewish Representative Council he was particularly active, and the useful work which that body has performed since it was instituted has been due in great measure to his activities. Mr. Hallside was also Treasurer of the Jewish Burial Society and was most active in Jewish Friendly Society circles. The funeral took place in Sandymount Cemetery and was attended by over 300 people—a striking tribute to Mr. Hallside's place in the community. He is survived by a widow and seven children.

DEATH OF MR. J. HALLSIDE.

The twenty-third session of the society was inaugurated last Sunday in the Masonic Halls, 100, West Regent Street, with a musical evening. A large audience assembled. Miss Amy Phillips (the daughter of the Rev. E. P. and Mrs. Phillips), whose singing was a feature of the evening's entertainment, was received with enthusiasm, and Mr. Norman London, in "The Hell Gate of Soissons" and other pieces, gave all that his previous visits to the society have led the members to expect. Miss Nancy Lee and her violin—of more than local reputation—were much appreciated, and Mr. John Linden with his 'cello and Mr. Purcell J. Mansfield at the piano completed the evening's entertainment. Mr. Michael Simons, D.L., J.P., Hon. President of the society, expressed the hope that the society's meetings would enable the members to get away for a little from the depression of the times. Mr. A. Levy, the Hon. Secretary, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Simons, to the artists and to Miss May Humphreys, who was in charge of the arrangements for receiving the artists.

LITERARY AND SOCIAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society was held last Sunday. The Rev. L. Morris, B.A., presided. In the course of an interesting talk on his experiences at the front, Corpl. D. Lever, who has been invalided home, paid a warm tribute to the work of the Senior Chaplain, and spoke of the high esteem and affection in which Mr. Adler is held by the large community of our Jewish Tommies. "There is no place too dangerous for Mr. Adler to visit," said the Corporal.

GARNETHILL UNION SOCIETY.

Last Sunday a concert and "At home" was held in the Institute, in honour of Pte. Sam Wolfe, who greatly distinguished himself in the fighting at Loos, and who was the guest of the evening. Mr. Joe Sachs presided. The concert was of a high standard and was much enjoyed by a very large audience. The following were the artists: Miss Ina Hill, Miss B. Altman, Messrs. Davie, Grant, and McFarlane (of the Carlton Entertainers), B. Markson, L. Freeman, S. Greenberg, N. Guberman, and D. Fiarstone. Mr. Jack Bennett was at the piano.

JEWISH YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

A dance in aid of the Fund was held under the auspices of the Fanny Heilbron Lodge and the Rev. I. Levine Lodge Order Achei Brith and Shield of Abraham in the Royal Halls, Sauchiehall Street. Messrs. Green and Berman were M.C.'s, Mr. I. Foster was Convenor, Mr. H. Plottel, Treasurer, and Miss Jessie Boiaskei, Secretary. The sum of £4 was realised.

POLISH JEWS RELIEF FUND.

A meeting was held on Sunday at the Queen's Park Synagogue with the object of increasing the number of subscribers to this institution among the members of the congregation. The Rev. E. P. Phillips presided. It was decided to canvass the members, and for this purpose Messrs. Felix and Moorov were selected to assist Messrs. Greenberg and Eprile, who have already been doing good work in this direction.

GERTRUDE JACOBSON ORPHANAGE.

Last Friday, the Rev. L. Morris, B.A., delivered his presidential address. He chose as his subject, "The Jews and Eugenics." Mr. S. L. Lipschitz, an Hon. Vice-President, presided over a record attendance.

YOUNG MEN'S DEBATING SOCIETY.

BIRMINGHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A large and representative assembly attended the opening meeting of the twenty seventh session, at the Grand Hotel last Sunday. Mr. ARCHIE B. SOLOMON, the Chairman, said that one very sad event during the recess which touched them all deeply was the death of Mr. Samuel M. Levi, founder, Vice-President and earnest worker for their Association, whose honoured memory would long be treasured. He proposed a vote of condolence to the relatives which was carried in silence. Thanks were tendered to Mr. S. C. Gordon, ex-Chairman. Mr. I. Shatz had been elected Treasurer, and Mr. E. Balcon, Hon. Secretary.

In introducing Mr. Hermann Landau as President, Mr. SOLOMON said it was unnecessary to recall that gentleman's communal services and character, as they were common property. Mr. LANDAU then delivered his presidential address, which was on the subject of "Mesopotamia," and which is reproduced in full elsewhere in this issue.

The Rev. A. COHEN, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Landau, congratulated him on his intimate knowledge of a complex subject.

Mr. LIONEL GOODMAN who seconded the motion, said that Jews ought to be prepared with some practical scheme which would commend itself for general acceptance when the opportunity occurred.

Mr. LANDAU briefly returned thanks.

JEWISH YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

By the death of Mr. Coleman Davis last Friday at the early age of twenty-five, the teaching staff of the Hebrew schools has lost a valued member. As a child he attended the school, and by his own exertions he had fitted himself for a responsible position in his profession, in addition to being the mainstay of a widowed mother and family. Mr. Davis was also secretary to two Jewish Friendly Societies. As a strenuous worker in all he undertook he will be sadly missed by the children, the staff, and a wide circle of friends.

THE LATE MR. COLEMAN DAVIS.

No general settlement has been reached in the tailors' strike. Some few masters have accepted the terms demanded, but about fifty men are still out. If no satisfactory end is reached these men will give up their trade and go into munition factories next week.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

Continued on page 28.

צדקה ומרפא

The London Jewish Hospital

STEPNEY GREEN, E.

THE FOUNDATION STONE

WILL BE LAID BY

Mrs. Flora Solomon David Sassoon

ON

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1915, ד' בסלו, תרע"ו

AT 2.30 P.M.

AT WHICH YOUR ATTENDANCE IS REQUESTED.

N. JACOBOWICZ, General Secretary,
51a, Stepney Green, E.

LEAGUE OF MERCY (FOR THE SUPPORT — OF HOSPITALS —)

South Hackney Branch.

PRESIDENT - - LORD WILLIAM CECIL, C.V.O.

A CINDERELLA DANCE

IN AID OF THE ABOVE, WILL BE HELD AT

Princes' Galleries, Piccadilly, W., on Saturday, Dec. 11th, 1915

PATRONS:

H.S.H. PRINCESS VICTORIA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.
THE BARONESS AMHURST OF HACKNEY.
THE LADY ST. HELIER. COLONEL LORD WILLIAM CECIL, C.V.O.
MAJOR GENERAL SIR ALFRED TURNER, K.C.B. CAPT. B. J. FRIEND.

Dancing 6.45 p.m. :: Carriages 11.45 p.m.

Tickets, 6/6 (including refreshments), to be obtained of:—
Mr. LEOPOLD BLIND, Hon. Chairman, 155, Wardour Street, W.
Mr. MOSS STERN, Hon. Vice-Chairman, 23b, Rathbone Place, W.
Mrs. MILLIE BARNARD, Hon. Secretary, 45, Chiswick High Road, W.

Donations sent to the above will be gratefully acknowledged.

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, JEWISH WORLD—day.
(One Penny)

Thursday, JEWISH CHRONICLE—day, Saturday.
(Two Pence)

Just tell your Newsagent; or Subscribe for them so that they are sent to you regularly by Post.

Offices: 2, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

¶ Don't forget to order next week's JEWISH CHRONICLE :: Price 3d.
SPECIAL WAR NUMBER.
SEE ANNOUNCEMENT ON FRONT PAGE.

IN THE PROVINCES.—*Continued from page 26.*

BRADFORD.

DEATH OF MR. JULIUS EPHRAIMSON.

Mr. Julius Ephraimson, a well-known Bradford business man and a generous benefactor of the charities of the city, died at his residence on Wednesday week, in his seventy-sixth year, after an illness of some months. Mr. Ephraimson had been resident in this country for forty-five years. He was first in business in London, but removed to Bradford many years ago. His business was that of a doll's hair manufacturer, an industry in which he was one of the pioneers, and in which he had built up a large enterprise. He took little part in public life, but he served for many years on the Council of the Chamber of Commerce and was a generous philanthropist. On the occasion of his seventieth birthday in 1910 he distributed gifts amounting to the sum of £6,000, of which £4,200 went to local charities and the remainder to Jewish institutions. The largest single gift was £2,000 to the Royal Infirmary. The other institutions which benefitted—of the work of each of which he expressed his appreciation in the kindly letter which accompanied the cheque—included the City Guild of Help, the Children's Hospital, the Young Folks' Club, the Tradesmen's Home, the Infirmary Samaritan Society, the Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution, the Hebrew Congregation, the Jewish Benevolent Society, the Jewish High School, Jaffa, and the Herzl-Moser Memorial Hospital, Leeds. The funeral took place on Friday at the new burial ground, acquired through the generosity of the deceased on the occasion referred to. There was a large gathering, which included members of the Spring Gardens and Bowland Street Congregations, and representatives of the Jewish Benevolent Society, the Jewish Institute, the Royal Infirmary, the Chamber of Commerce, the City Guild of Help, as well as representatives of his employés, and of other firms. The Revs. I. Livingstone and A. Reiss officiated, the service being conducted in Hebrew and English. The Rev. I. Livingstone delivered an address prior to the interment, in the course of which he dwelt on the life-work of Mr. Ephraimson. A brief service had previously been conducted at the house, Psalms being read by Rabbi Dr. Strauss and the Revs. I. Livingstone and A. Reiss. Sympathetic reference to the deceased was also made at the Spring Garden Synagogue on Sabbath at the close of the sermon.

SOME TRIBUTES.

THE REV. I. LIVINGSTONE.

The death of Mr. Julius Ephraimson has removed from Bradford a coreligionist whose munificent benefactions the citizens—non-Jewish and Jewish—of Bradford will long remember and enjoy. The memory of his philanthropic sympathy will long remain engraved in the hearts of all who knew him, and of all who benefited by his liberality. He left no children, but what he has left behind him will live after him—the memory of his good deeds and the recollection of his many acts of thoughtfulness and kindness. His liberality overflowed the boundaries of our people, for there is hardly a charitable institution in Bradford which did not benefit from his substantial donations. He also had an open hand for people in distress. His acts were not all recorded—he was one of those truly charitable philanthropists who do not disbelieve in the virtue of מתן בסתר. It was mainly through his generosity that the Spring Gardens Synagogue was redecorated and installed with electric light. Although not a regular synagogue worshipper he believed that the House of God should be a thing of beauty—that a house of prayer dedicated to the Most High should be fresh, bright and radiant; and he subscribed nearly half of the total cost cheerfully and readily. The portrait which hangs in the Lecture Hall of the synagogue will remind us of his continuous generosity towards the Jewish Benevolent Society, and also of the willing co-operation of Mrs. Ephraimson in his beneficent work. At the reception in his honour by the Hebrew Congregation and the Jewish Benevolent Society on his seventieth birthday, Mr. Ephraimson said, in reply to a vote of thanks passed to him for his gift, that his gifts were only a portion of what he had earned, and that those who did the actual work deserved more praise. He merited warm gratitude because of his unassuming nature and because he was always striving for the amelioration of the condition of the people. Many a time he looked after poor families quietly and unostentatiously and supported them joyfully and cheerfully. The bereaved widow, with whom all will feel much sympathy, was to him a devoted helpmeet. May the recollection of his efforts and the knowledge of the appreciation of his labours be a source of comfort to her in her sorrow!

THE REV. A. REISS.

In the death of Julius Ephraimson the Bradford Congregation has been deprived of a prominent man, a great philanthropist, who gloriously held aloft the standard of humanity. He possessed a brilliant mind and pure heart, and was ever ready to relieve the distressed in an unostentatious manner. His demise has caused a gap which will not easily be filled. Although he was a member of the Reform Congregation he took a great interest in the orthodox congregation. He had sown love by noble endeavour, which will never be forgotten.

On Wednesday week Miss Lucy Strauss, daughter of Rabbi Dr. Strauss, was married to Mr. Joseph Goldburg, of London. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father under a pretty Chupah, presented to the synagogue by Councillor Jacob and Mrs. Moser. The couple were presented with numerous and beautiful gifts.

A debate was held at the Jewish Circle last Sunday. Mr. M. Maizels moved: "That the Nationalisation of Railways is Desirable." Mr. L. Robinson opposed, Miss R. Gershon presided.

A successful concert was given at the Jewish Institute last Sunday by the Star Bohemian Concert Party, of Leeds. The artists were Mr. Joe Faber (assisted by Mark Scholes, in a musical melange, entitled "Noted Men in Opposition"), Mr. W. H. Neville, Mr. Tommy Shields, and Miss Annie Goldin.

JUNIOR ACHEI TOV SOCIETY

Continued Activity.

CINDERELLA DANCE

AT

HOTEL RICHELIEU, 78, Oxford St., W.,

ON

Saturday, November 20th, 1915

TO ASSIST WAR CHARITIES.

TICKET (Fully Inclusive) ... ... 4s. 6d.

P. A. KUTCHINSKY, Secretary,
79, Turner Street, Stepney, E.

DANCING 6.30 p.m.

BELFAST. Mr. M. Wilensky delivered a lecture in Hebrew on Wednesday week under the auspices of the Dobrei Ibrith Society. His subject was "Herod the Great." Mr. M. Barnett presided.

A debate was held last Sunday by the Hebrew Literary Society on the subject, "Are we Morally More Advanced than our Ancestors?" Mr. P. Eban presided, and opened the debate in the affirmative, and Mr. M. Barnett, of London, spoke in the negative. Mr. M. Wilensky, Headmaster of the Hebrew School, delivered an address on this subject, which he treated from a philosophical standpoint. A discussion followed, and Messrs. S. Cohen, Levinton, M. Ezen, and Miss S. Jaffe took part. A vote of thanks to Mr. M. Wilensky was proposed by Mr. P. Eban, and seconded by Mr. Ezen.

BLACKBURN. At a meeting of the Committee of the congregation Messrs. J. Rosenberg and H. Jacobson tendered their resignations, the former as Auditor and member of the Committee, and the atter as Hon. Secretary and Secretary of Marriages to the congregation. Both gentlemen are enlisting this week in H.M. forces. The President, Mr. S. Gordon, in moving that the resignations be accepted with regret, spoke on the invaluable services rendered by Mr. H. Jacobson and Mr. J. Rosenberg during the years they had been connected with the congregation.

At a meeting of the Jewish Benevolent Society Mr. H. Jacobson, the Hon. Secretary, tendered his resignation. His resignation was accepted with regret, and it was unanimously resolved to place on record appreciation of Mr. Jacobson's valuable services to the Society.

BLACKPOOL. A special meeting of the congregation was held on Sunday at the Synagogue Chambers, to aid the fund for the relief of the Jewish victims of the war in Russia. Mr. Joseph Myers, the Vice-President, made a strong appeal for funds, with the result that £58 was immediately collected. It was resolved to solicit further amounts. The following were elected as a special Committee: Messrs. M. Shaffer, Chairman; L. Morris, Vice-Chairman; S. Taylor, Treasurer; and a Committee of five.

A successful musical evening was held last Sunday by the members of the Jewish Literary and Social Society. The following gave their services, the Misses D. Shaffer, R. Newhouse, M. Shiers, and Messrs. B. Rosenzweig, S. Taylor, J. Beck, and J. Kerman.

CAMBRIDGE. Last Sabbath the Chief Rabbi and Mrs. Hertz visited the Cambridge Hebrew Congregation. Dr. Hertz delivered an address to the congregation on Friday evening, and later he addressed the Schechter Society on "The Oldest Code of Laws in the World." On Saturday morning he spoke a few words to the boys of the Jewish House, of Perse School, Cambridge. In the afternoon Dr. and Mrs. Hertz were "At Home" to the members of the congregation.

CARDIFF. Messrs. Morris and Specterman were the principal organisers of the concert recently held at their Castle Cinema in aid of the Russo-Polish and Palestine Jewish Distress Fund. Mr. S. Specterman also rendered valuable help.

EDINBURGH. The fifth session of the Jewish Young Men's Literary Society was opened last Sunday. Mr. Nathan Simon, B.L., presided. The President, Mr. M. Marcus delivered a lecture entitled "The Jews after the War," Mr. B. Eppel, Jun., and Mr. M. Press also spoke.

The Secretary, Mr. Jacob L. Lucas, in conjunction with the Treasurer, Mr. A. Phillips, have now completed the syllabus for the twenty-eighth session of the Jewish Literary Society. The inaugural address on "Jewish Patriotism" will be delivered by the Hon. President, the Rev. J. Fürst, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at half-past six, in the Masonic Hall, 11, Melbourne Place. Among the speakers for the session are the Revs. N. Isaacs and L. Morris, B.A., Dr. Salkind, Mr. J. M. Hogge, M.P., Mr. P. Sherman, Bailie Archbold, and Mr. S. Craig, M.A., LL.B. There will be three musical evenings, and inter-debates with the University Jewish Students' Society and the Glasgow Jewish Society, at Glasgow.

GRIMSBY. Yesterday week there was a large and distinguished Masonic gathering to take part in the installation of Wor. Bro. Alderman M. Abrahams, J.P., as W.M. of the Pelham Pillar Lodge of Freemasons at Grimsby. The gathering which included a number of notable members of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire Lodges was marked by enthusiasm in the re-election of the W.M., Bro. Abrahams; his past services in the cause of the Masonic tenets and his personal popularity marking the occasion as a notable one in the history of the Pelham Pillar Lodge. Following the installation, the customary banquet was held.

HULL. The Western Synagogue has forwarded £46, being its second subscription, to the Russian Jewish Refugee Fund. All the three congregations have now formed committees in aid of this Fund. A concert will be held on December the 11th on behalf of the funds. In order to ensure its success, the three congregations, on the suggestion of the Rev. Samuel Gross, B.A., have amalgamated their committees.

The Rev. H. M. Bendas lectured at the Hebrew Working Men's Social Institute last week on "The Talmud." Messrs. P. Hart and L. Weinstein respectively proposed and seconded the vote of thanks. The Rev. I. Levene presided.

MIDDLESBROUGH. Last Saturday, Dayan Feldman preached in the synagogue. Taking his text from the weekly portion, he dwelt on the optimistic outlook of Judaism which did not fail to discover the silvery line behind the clouds, even when the sky was heavily overcast. The preacher also addressed the children attending the Sabbath morning children's service. On Sunday Dayan Feldman examined the children attending the Hebrew School and expressed satisfaction with their progress. In the evening an unusually large audience assembled in the Synagogue Institute lecture hall where Dayan Feldman delivered a lecture on "A Popular Aspect of the Midrash and the Bible." The Rev. W. Hirsch, B.A., presided. The lecturer was cordially thanked on the motion of Mr. B. Nelson, seconded by Mr. J. Wilks. Mr. H. Benjamin also spoke.

NEWCASTLE. Mr. Jack Mendelson and a party of friends paid a visit to the Royal Infirmary, where they gave a concert to the military patients, which was much appreciated by the men. The following contributed to the programme: Miss Millie Sagar, Miss Bertha Jacobson, Mr. Ferd Josephs and Mr. Leo Levy. Mr. Mendelson, in response to appeals from various organisations, is arranging a series of concerts for wounded soldiers and soldiers in training, during the winter months.

READING. The inaugural address to the Literary Society will be delivered by Mr. W. Crammer, B.A., next Sunday in the Synagogue Chambers at half-past five. The subject of the address will be; "The Needs of Modern Jewry."

Continued on next page.

In Paragraph.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE.—We are requested to state that the next meeting of the Council will be held at Jews' College, Queen Square House, on Monday, the 22nd inst., at 8 o'clock.

JEWS' COLLEGE.—The next examination of persons intending to become teachers of Hebrew and Religion will be held at the College on the 23rd and 30th of January next. Applications to sit for the examination should reach the Secretary not later than the 5th of December on forms to be obtained from him at the College.

THE Jewish Board of Guardians Workrooms have arranged to hold a stall at the Englishwoman Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts, which will be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, for ten days, namely, from next Wednesday to Saturday, the 27th inst. The exhibits for the workrooms promise to be unusually interesting.

A NUMBER of coreligionists have identified themselves with the *Daily Sketch* Patriotic Needlework Exhibition, held at the Central Hall, Westminster, in aid of the British Red Cross and St. John of Jerusalem. Prominent among these is Miss Jeanie Goldhill, who sent a doll to be sold at the exhibition. It is described, and rightly so, as a "beautiful bride doll." Miss Goldhill herself dressed it for the occasion, and so attractive was the finished article that it fetched no less than £40 (the money going to the fund), while to Miss Goldhill was awarded the first prize of £10.

BERNER OLD BOYS' CLUB.—The annual meeting was held on Saturday evening. The President, Mr. G. W. Hadfield, was in the Chair. The hon. secretary, Mr. H. Hyams, in his report, stated that over seventy Old Boys had enlisted. Corpl. Issy Smith, one of their old schoolfellows, had gained the V.C., and Ptes. D. Rabbinowitz (Baker) and A. Pulverness had won other distinctions. The funds of the Club had increased enormously during the year, in spite of the huge expenses that had had to be met. The Club, on a whole, was on a much firmer footing than it had ever been before. Messrs. L. Lesser and S. Hyams were re-elected treasurer and secretary respectively; Auditors; and a committee of eight, with Mr. F. A. Tauber as chairman and Mr. S. Goldberg as vice-chairman, was also elected.

STAMFORD HILL SOCIAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.—This Society held a conversazione on Sunday, at which the following gave their services: Mr. and Mrs. Levy, the Misses Bensusan, S. Baruch, B. and G. Luschinski, L. Morris, R. Newman and J. Woolf, and Messrs. V. Rosen and A. Woolf.

MILE END LITERARY AND SOCIAL UNION.—Last Sunday, Mr. J. H. Leigh, M.A., gave a recital of "The Merchant of Venice" to a large and appreciative audience. A vote of thanks to Mr. Leigh was proposed by Mr. A. Kirschbaum, and seconded by Mr. E. Bowman. The proceeds of the sale of programmes have been handed to the Polish Relief Fund.

STEPNEY JEWISH YOUNG PEOPLE'S LEAGUE.—The first annual meeting was held on Saturday at the Adler Hall, Stepney Jewish School. The objects of the League are to promote religious and social interests among Jewish young men and women in the district. There is a floating membership of 150, with Mrs. C. Roth, President; Mr. M. Harris, Vice-President; Lieut. Denzil Myer, Treasurer; and Miss Rose Schein, Hon. Secretary. The members have attended the Sabbath Afternoon Services for Young People held at the East London Synagogue. Donations have been sent to the Hospital Saturday Fund and the Polish Relief Fund. A Junior Branch has been formed for young people leaving school. Socials are held about once a month. Members pay 1d. per week. A collection was made at the meeting for the Polish Jews' Relief Fund.

THE SINAI LEAGUE.—The first of a series of public lectures on Orthodox Judaism was delivered last Sunday at the North London Jewish Club, when Professor Dr. A. Büchler lectured on "The Ancient Rabbis and the Jewish People." Owing to the indisposition of the founder of the League, Rabbi Dr. M. Jung, the Chair was taken by Dayan L. Mendelsohn. In his lecture Dr. Büchler showed how the ancient Rabbis exercised so deep an influence upon the people because they practised their teaching. Being in life unsurpassed in the practice of religion and charity they could educate the people to these ideals. The end of their work was "the sanctification of oneself, sanctification of one's actions, and, if possible, sanctification of one's thoughts." Thus they realised the aim of the Jewish religion. Rabbi Harris Cohen proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. F. S. Spiers. A similar compliment was paid to the Chairman on the motion of the Rev. D. Wasserzug, seconded by Mr. I. E. Spiers.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH SYNAGOGUE RELIGION CLASSES.—The pupils (through the efforts of their teacher, the Rev. M. Brown) have raised a fund for the Russian and Polish suffering Jews. Each pupil agreed to pay a weekly contribution which will be forwarded to the JEWISH CHRONICLE. Masters S. Clogman, H. Gould, L. Lipshitz, and J. Mitchel have undertaken to act as hon. officers under the supervision of Mr. Brown.

CHEVRA BEN ZAKKAI.—Last Sunday, Mr. C. Roth read a paper on "The Jew in English Literature." Rabbi Dr. Victor Schonfeld presided. A discussion followed, in which Dr. Isaac Levy, Mr. M. L. Perlzweig, and the Chairman took part.

SPITALFIELDS SINAI ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Leo Jung delivered a lecture last Saturday on "Our Prophets." Rabbi Saul Cohen presided. The lecturer described the mode of life of the prophets, their methods of teaching, and their high moral and intellectual character. Mr. Rosenstein proposed, and Mr. Kirsch seconded, the vote of thanks to the lecturer. Mr. Fagolstein proposed, and Mr. Berkov seconded, the vote to the Chair.

WOMEN AND THEIR WORK EXHIBITION.—Princess Henry of Battenberg opened on Monday an interesting exhibition of arts and crafts of the woman home-worker, organised by the *Daily Express*. It remains open at Prince's Skating Club till the 27th inst. At the stall of the West Central Flower Industry, where there was a beautiful show of artificial flowers, Ellen Lady Swaythling presided on the first day in the company of one of her daughters. Mrs. Hoster is holding four stalls to show her office at work with the latest equipment in the matter of files, card indexing, duplicating machines, etc. The Misses N. E. and R. A. Isaac are showing art work of jewellery, the novel dyed and decorated woodwork objects, such as coffee trays, boxes, frames with regimental badges or crests finding much favour. A distinct novelty was the reproduction of a lady worker's model flat, the tiny bedroom, the bathroom, the kitchen and the hall all built up round a very attractive centre living room. It is believed that this is the exhibit of a Jewish firm. Many Jewish ladies are connected with some of the philanthropic societies which are represented at the exhibition, such as "The Three Arts Women's Employment Fund," whose shops of soft toys and fancy goods owes so much to the energy of Miss Tuck. Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild is included among the patronesses of the "Women and their Work" Exhibition.

JEWISH LADS' BRIGADE OLD BOYS.—The furnishing of the new club room has now been completed by the addition of a valuable oak bureau cupboard, the work of J. Jacobs, one of the members. A complimentary tea in recognition of his work was held last Sunday when the presentation to him of a silver cigarette case was made. A roll of honour of old Jewish Lads' Brigade members is being compiled and the secretary of the Club will be glad to receive names of Old Jewish Lads' Brigade members serving.

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE.—E. G. Abelson and E. A. Bingen, of the Jewish House, Cheltenham College, represented the College in an inter-debate with Rugby School at Rugby last Saturday evening. The Jewish House Literary Society has become affiliated to the Union of Jewish Literary Societies. A lecture will be given to-morrow evening by Mr. Maurice Myers.

JEWISH CHILDREN'S CONVALESCENT HOME.—The children at the Convalescent Home, Montpelier Road, Brighton, were entertained to a special tea, provided by Mrs. H. Vanden Bergh, in celebration of the seventieth birthday of her mother.

NOTTING HILL JEWISH LADS' CLUB.—An enjoyable concert was given at the club last Sunday. The concert was under the direction of Mr. Henry S. Duparc, who amused the audience with some Yiddish tales. The other artists, whose contributions to the programme were highly appreciated, were Signorina Denegris, pianoforte solos and accompanist; the Misses Fanny N. de Solla, vocalist; Frances Somers, pianoforte solos; and Mr. Harry Granville, American entertainer.

RABBI DAVID KOHN-ZEDEK, in concluding the sermon which he delivered last Sabbath, at Highbury New Park, made reference to the coming seventieth birthday of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild and to the fund inaugurated by the JEWISH CHRONICLE.

MR. ALF. HERSHBERG, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., F.I.O., has been re-elected Hon. Secretary of the National Association of Opticians.

MR. SAMUEL A. GOLDMAN gave a successful concert to wounded soldiers at the Hampstead Military Hospital. The artists included the Misses C. Beck, Marjorie Essex and Gwennie Freeman, and Mr. Richard Firminger. Mrs. Freeman and Miss Beck were accompanists. Cigarettes were provided for the soldiers.

MR. PHILIP BLACKMAN, of the Deal Street Council School, is the author of a scientific paper, "A Comparative Method for Determining Vapour Densities, Part I.," which is published in the Journal of the Chemical Society (1915), Volume 107.

THE Central Concert Company entertained the members of the Gravel Lane Girls' Guild on Saturday. The concert was under the direction of Mrs. A. J. Jacobs and Miss Ella Morris.

THERE will be an interesting sale and exhibition of sketches, drawings and pictures by Mrs. Mary F. Raphael at her studio, 2, Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, from to-morrow to the 20th inclusive, from two to six o'clock daily. The object of this exhibition is to devote the entire proceeds to St. Dunstan's Hostel, also in Regent's Park, where, under the Presidency of Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, and, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Otto Kahn in handing over his beautiful residence to serve as a hostel, our soldiers and sailors pitifully blinded in the war are being taught to pursue different vocations whereby they can be self-supporting in due course. Mrs. Raphael's kindly thought deserves every support.

UNDER the auspices of the St. Marylebone Jewish Social and Philanthropic Society a dance will be held at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, to-morrow, in aid of the Jews in Russia.

THE Junior Achei Tov Society will give a Cinderella dance to-morrow at the Hotel Richelieu, 87, Oxford Street, for the purpose of assisting war charities. The inclusive charge of tickets is 4s. 6d. They can be had of the Secretary, Mr. P. A. Kutchinsky, at 79, Turner Street, Stepney.

AN enjoyable concert was given last week by Miss Esme Vayne and some of her pupils to the wounded soldiers at the Avenue Hospital, Brondesbury. The soldiers were presented with boxes of cigarettes, fruit and sweets.

A LARGE assembly gathered at "Abrahamson's" on Monday night last, when the Maccabæan Dining Rooms (on the first floor), at 180, Wardour Street, were formally opened, the guests sitting down to an enjoyable dinner in honour of the occasion. These rooms are tastefully and beautifully equipped, and commendation is due to the enterprise of Mr. Abrahamson, who has placed such commodious premises at the disposal of all where kosher lunches and dinners may be obtained at a very reasonable tariff. The service at Abrahamson's is beyond cavil, and 180, Wardour Street, should prove to be a favourite *rendezvous*. Special arrangements are also made for the holding of social functions of all kinds at these premises.

IN THE PROVINCES.—*Continued from previous page.*

SHEFFIELD. At a Council Meeting of the Talmud Torah Schools on Sunday the receipt of £52, as the result of the concert recently held in aid of the schools' funds was reported. Thanks were accorded to Rabbi B. I. Cohen, B.A., and Messrs. I. Spiegel and B. Harlom, the members of the concert committee, the stewardesses and the artists. The report by Rabbi Cohen on the examination conducted by him in September with the assistance of Rabbi Epstein and Mr. B. Harris, which was of a very satisfactory nature, was unanimously adopted and the examiners were heartily thanked.

SOUTH SHIELDS. At a meeting, held on Sunday at the Synagogue Chambers, under the auspices of the South Shields Belgium and Polish Relief Fund (of which Miss L. Rabbinovitch has been appointed Hon. Secretary), it was decided to send all the mone in hand, and all further subscriptions, to the Central Committee in London.

SUNDERLAND. Mr. S. Phillips, M.A., delivered an address last Sunday at the Jewish Literary and Debating Society. He dwelt upon the essentially Jewish features of the work of Josef Israels. Mr. E. M. Rosenstein, the newly-elected Secretary, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, referred to the severe loss the society had sustained by the resignation of the Treasurer, Mr. S. Novinski, and the Secretary, Mr. J. L. Rubin. Mr. S. Novinski had held the post of Treasurer since the Society's inception. The financial success of the society was due in no small degree to his untiring energies. One feature of the work of Mr. Rubin was the zeal and ardent enthusiasm which he displayed in all matters pertaining to the society's interest. Mr. Rubin, in seconding the vote of thanks to the lecturer, thanked the members for their appreciation of his work. Rabbi Dr. S. Daiches, who presided, also referred in eloquent terms to the work of Messrs. Novinski and J. L. Rubin. On the motion of Mr. E. M. Maccoby, B.A., B Sc., seconded by Mr. H. Levinson and supported by Mr. L. Hurwitz, thanks were accorded the Chairman. Mr. D. Rubenstein has been elected Treasurer.

SWANSEA. Dayan Hillman visited Swansea during the week to confer with the Building Committee appointed by the congregation to erect new Hebrew and Religion Classes, new Mikvoth etc. The plans have been adopted, and it is expected that the improvements will be commenced at an early date.

Dayan Hillman preached at the Goat Street Synagogue on Sabbath and also addressed the members at the Beth Hamedrash, Prince of Wales Road, in the evening. On Sunday he visited the Hebrew and Religion Congregational Classes, and examined the pupils.

WALLASEY. A meeting of the Junior Literary Society was held last Sunday. Mr. H. Cohen presided. Mr. H. Stein read a paper entitled "Jewish Home Life in Russia." Miss Dina Davies proposed, and Mr. P. Endbinder seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

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The Stage.

"Darkened streets at night have tended to lessen the evening audiences, and some remedy in the interests of artists had to be found. Extra matinées so that people could leave the theatre in the daylight or thereabouts were started as an experiment, and have caught on immensely. We not only now get suburban families, but numbers of men in khaki who have to get back to camp at a time which prohibits a visit to the ordinary evening performance. Then, again, the matinée audiences have been swollen by visitors from the country up in town to meet their soldier friends." So spoke a West End theatre manager the other day. And opinions gathered from various sources go to confirm the fact that the matinée is a success.

To the list of those theatres where mid-day theatre-goers are being specially catered for may now be added the St. James's where Sir George Alexander this week introduced a new "time-table." Henceforth the only evening performance of "The Big Drum" will be on Saturdays. Miss Lena Ashwell also announces daily matinées of "Iris Intervenes" at the Kingsway, but there will be, besides, three evening performances each week—on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. At the Globe there will be daily matinées of "Peg o' My Heart" from next Monday, and evening performances on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays only. At His Majesty's Sir Herbert Tree has substituted afternoon for evening performances on two days a week, and "Mavourneen" will now be played on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at night, and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in the afternoon. The Comedy is also catering for the afternoon public, and now gives a Monday matinée in addition to those on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

So successful has "Stop Thief" proved at the New Theatre that Mr. Percy Hutchison has now added a fourth matinée, which is given on Monday. He has also decided on an experimental performance at 5.30 p.m. on Saturday in addition to the regular evening performance, which means that there will be performances on that day at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.15, making eleven in all during the week.

Although "Romance" is doing well at the Duke of York's, there is to be an early change of bill here, for Mr. Walter Knight has arranged with Mr. Herbert Cheney to revive "L'Enfant Prodigue" at this theatre towards the end of the month. Mlle. Andrée Mielly, of Paris, will be seen in the title rôle, Miss Yvonne Arnaud will be the Phrynette, and M. Louis Gouget will once more fill the part of the Baron.

Meanwhile Miss Doris Keane hopes to arrange for the continuance of the run of "Romance," and it is expected she will find an adjacent theatre for the play.

We are confident that the new musical play at the Adelphi which had its *première* on Tuesday of last week has come to stay. On that night it had a most cordial reception—and very deservedly so—and since that occasion we are not surprised to learn that "Tina" has been playing to full houses. No wonder. The play possesses all those qualities and virtues that go to make a production which is at once attractive highly pleasing and entertaining. It is enhanced by a really fine setting, for here we undoubtedly have some of the most beautiful and lavish scenery, and the audience showed its appreciation of these artistic effects in no half-hearted manner. "Tina" is also distinguished for many tuneful passages and witty lines, and Miss Phyllis Dare in the name part is seen to much advantage. We see Mr. Godfrey Tearle for the first time in musical comedy—and he is a great success as the Cocoa King. Mr. W. H. Berry is extremely funny. Mr. Paul Rubens, Mr. Harry Graham, Mr. Percy Greenbank, Mr. Haydn Wood, and Mr. Edward Royce (the producer) are to be congratulated on a highly successful production.

Miss Gladys Cooper and Mr. Dion Boucicault commenced an engagement at the Coliseum last Monday, and are seen in Sir James Barrie's little play, "Half-an-Hour." The further new-comers include Ted, May, and Dick Hopkins in a Welsh folk playlet, "The Poacher," Clark's Comedy Cyclists, Romanoff, Daisy Taylor, and Carlton Brough. Adeline Genée and Florence Smithson remain, and Yvette Guilbert and Will Evans enter upon their last week. Next Monday, Mlle. Genée will appear in a revival of "Butterflies and Roses." Some of the new-comers will be Mr. Charles Hawtrey (who will present that admirable and witty sketch, "The Compleat Angler", Olga, Elgar and Eli Hudson (in a new musical melange), Miss Maie Ash and Mr. Fred Allandale (in a musical comedy), and Miss Marie Dainton (in selections from her repertoire of imitations of stage favourites).

Miss May Haysack is appearing this week at Runcorn in "The Walls of Jericho" and "The Lion and the Mouse."

Edward Pelton's new revue, "Have a Guess," is the attraction at the New Middlesex this week.

A week of grand opera by the Harrison Frewin Opera Company is announced at the Dalston Theatre next week. This combination numbers one hundred artists and an orchestra of fifty. The season opens on Monday with "Faust," and other operas to be presented will be "Maritana," "Carmen," "Il Trovatore," and "The Bohemian Girl."

A programme of great variety has been arranged for the Metropolitan (Edgware Road) for next week. In the bill are included the Wolkowsky Troupe, the Musical Keiths, Fred Wildon, and Cassie Walmer. At the East Ham Palace, Mr. Arthur Seymour will present "Saucy," the cast including Mr. Arthur Roberts, Marie Lloyd heads the list of artists to appear next week at Tottenham Palace. The McNaughtons, and Cooper and Lait are on the same bill. The Novelty Productions Co. present the revue "Frills and Fancies" at the Walthamstow Palace, another item on the programme being the sketch, "The Meanest Man on Earth.

There is another strong variety programme at the Palladium this week, the most popular artists appearing here being Mr. Billy Merson, Clarence Mayne, George Mozart, Malcolm Scott, Coram, and Maidie Scott. George Robey heads the bill at the Holborn (where matinées on Thursday have now been resumed), while Constance Drever, Nellie Wallace, T. E. Dunville and May Henderson will also be seen here. The "Merry Moments" revue which was so popular at the Palladium will be presented at the Kilburn next week.

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Marie Lloyd. The McNaughtons. Cooper and Lait. Clifford Morgan. The Bon-Air Troupe. Elsie Roby. Ted Cowan. Bioscope. Gladys Soman.

Walthamstow Palace of Varieties, High St., Walthamstow. Tel. Walthamstow 40.
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Musical Notes.

Orchestral music still plays a prominent part in London's musical "scheme of things." In addition to the London Symphony concert at Queen's Hall on Monday, which followed the example set recently by the Royal Philharmonic Society, in starting its concert at a quarter past six, there have been the last of the Promenade Matinées, while to-morrow will be given the second of the Queen's Hall Symphony concerts. An all too familiar programme perhaps, has been arranged for this concert, though more freshness will be found in the choice of Haydn's Concerto for 'cello, and orchestra, with Mme. Guilhermina Suggia as soloist.

There have been practically no individual recitals, but Chamber music would seem to have increased largely in popularity. Striking performances have been given at the British Composer Concerts at Steinway Hall, the Classical Society at Æolian Hall, and by the Philharmonic and London String Quartets.

At the British Composer Concert on Thursday week at Steinway Hall, the executants were Messrs. Edouard Deru, Philip Levine, and Alfred Hobday, and Miss Adelina Leon, who were heard in quartets of Stanford, and arrangements of Percy Grainger's orchestral scores of "Molly on the Shore," and "Londonderry Air." Both lost somewhat by abbrevation. Vocal assistance was lent by Miss Ethel Toms, who sang the new recruiting song, written by Mr. Isidore de Lara, round the words of Harold Begbie, "The Last Call." Novelties are always expected at these concerts, and they were adequately provided by the six pleasant little pianoforte works, written and played by Mr. Leopold Ashton and the original suggestion propounded by Mr. De Lara in the course of his clever address. He suggested that each instrument should be made to typify the character of a known book or story, British, of course, and that musical compositions embodying this idea, employing any instruments, might be sent in to him for performance, if suitable, at a future concert. As a further inducement, he offered a prize of £10 for the best MS.

Generally speaking, Students' Concerts do not offer any special attraction for the ordinary public, but an exception must be made of those given at the Royal Academy of Music, when the works chosen are interpreted by what may well be called embryo artists. Under this heading comes the Chamber Music Concert given on Thursday week at the Duke's Hall of the Academy, when a long programme was carried out in a manner reflecting the greatest credit on students and teachers alike. Abbreviated versions were given of Dvorák's String Quintet (Op. 97), Beethoven's Early Quintet for piano and wind instruments, the César Franck Violin Sonata, and Brahms' Pianoforte Quartet, in all of which the students showed surprising maturity in expression and style. More inexperience was shown perhaps by the singers, Miss Elsie Watson, whose choice of Saint-Saëns' "La Cloche" was an ambitious one, and Miss Queenie Van Dyck, who sang songs of Montague Phillips and Mr. Amman Michael. Mention must also be made of the playing of Miss Winifred Small and Mr. Leo Livens in the Franck Sonata. Both acquitted themselves admirably.

A concert that met with marked approval was that given by the London String Quartet at Æolian Hall, when repetition was given to the Prize String Quartet of Frank Bridge and Beethoven's Quintet for Strings, Mr. Alfred Hobday playing the second viola part. Throughout, the blend of tone and precision of attack was noteworthy.

The week-end concerts hold forth many attractions. Admirable Saturday night concerts are being held at the Central Hall and Kingsway Hall, while the National Sunday League are surpassing themselves. At the Palladium, in the evening, among the artists are the Misses Flora Woodman, Phyllis Lett, Lena Ashwell and Ethel Baird.

The Classical Society give their sixth concert on Wednesday evening next, when a Suite for Violin, Harp, and Flute, of Eugene Goossens, will be played, as well as works of Chopin, Taneiev and Vaughan Williams. The London String Quartet will be assisted by Mr. Raymond Jeremy, Mr. Victor Borlee, and Miss Miriam Timothy at the harp.

Under its weekly heading of "Islington Celebrities," the *Holloway and Hornsey Press* describes the musical career of Mr. Jacques Bruske, conductor of the orchestra at the Finsbury Park Empire. Mr. Bruske is a native of Amsterdam, studied there at the Conservatoire of Music, and was at one time conductor at the Dutch National Opera House. He has written several compositions which have become popular.

Mr. Adolph Hallis has been unanimously elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.

Miss Hélène Poppmacher will sing at "Bohemia," Finchley, on Saturday, Redhill Monday, Holborn Restaurant Thursday, and on the following Saturday at Hammerton Hall, Stockwell, and Central Hall, Tooting.

RECEIVED.

RUSSIAN FUND: Collected by the Rev. Samuel Gross, Hull, £46; collected by Mesdames Goldblatt and Immerman, Jagersfontein, £12; collection per P. Jassenowsky, O.F.S., £6 5s.; collected by the daughter of the late Mr. F. Le Covitch from the employes of the Ardath Tobacco Co., £4 12s.; Northampton Hebrew Congregation, £4; collected by Hyman Waller, Esq., at his sister's wedding, £3 10s.; A. Saxton, Esq., £3 3s.; Miss L., £2; collected at 121, Sutherland Avenue, £1 8s. 8d.; S. Gerber, Esq., £1 1s.; children and officers of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, per the Headmaster, M. Kaizer, Esq., seventh donation, £1 1s.; J. Azoff, Esq., £1 1s.; collected at a Bris Milah, Reginald Flashteg, 15s.; Stepney Young Men's League, collected, 10s. 6d.; Mrs. M. Sloman, in memory of her dear son, 10s.; Derby Hebrew and Religion Classes, per Master Wolfe Lux, 10s.; Mile End Literary and Social Union, proceeds of programmes, 8s. 4d.; children of the Shepherd's Bush Synagogue and Religion Classes, 6s.; A. J. Gompertz, Esq., 6s.; C. Peck, Esq., 5s.; A. Gleitzman, Esq., in memory of his darling little boy, 5s.; result of a discussion, 1s. Total, £89 17s. 6d.

POLAND AND PALESTINE: Collected by Miss Rebecca Rifkin Nairobi. £10.

PALESTINE: A few friends of the Jews per J. B., £32 11s. 3d.; Jack Segal, Esq., £1 3s.

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Young Israel.

LITTLE CHILDREN.

We are but little children yet,
Children yet;
But as we grow, the more we know,
We hope we may be wiser yet.

We wish to learn to read and spell,
We wish to know our duty well;
And every one who asks we'll tell,
That we shall soon be wiser yet.

Perhaps we are but naughty yet,
Naughty yet;
But every day we try to say,
We'll be a little better yet.

We mean to mind what we are told,
And if we should be rude or bold,
We'll try to mend as we grow old,
We'll wish that we were better yet.

You think we are too giddy yet,
Giddy yet.
But wait awhile, you need not smile,
Perhaps you'll see us steady yet.

For though we love to run and play,
And many a foolish word we say.
Just come again on some fine day,
You'll find us all quite steady yet.

AUNTIE'S CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGE.

FANNY MILLET, 22, High Street, Southampton, desires correspondence with "a school-girl about my own age (15), who can write interesting and nice letters."

SARAH TABACK, 147, Proes Street, Pretoria, wishes to correspond with a member of the League in England, about 15 years old.

GIFTS TO AUNTIE'S FUNDS.

OLD PEOPLE'S COMFORT FUND.—Willie Laderman, 3d.; Fanny Millet, 1s.

PENNY DINNERS.—Annie Jaffe, 1s.

NOTICE.—*All communications in connection with "Auntie's Chat" column must be addressed to* **"AUNTIE,"** *"Jewish Chronicle" Office, 2, Finsbury Square London, E.C. All other communications must be addressed to* **THE EDITOR,** *"Jewish Chronicle," 2, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.*

AUNTIE'S CHAT.

I am a very keen student of advertisements. There is said to be a class of persons who read through the JEWISH CHRONICLE from cover to cover, including the advertisements. I shall not reveal the secret whether I study the JEWISH CHRONICLE as closely as that, though there is one page at the back of the paper which I never fail to read. The advertisements however, I examine almost as religiously as I say my prayers. It is the same when I am travelling. The placards and hoardings engage my closest attention, and most of the current advertisement mottoes I know by heart. I know which soap is "Matchless for the Complexion," and which cocoa is "Grateful and Comforting."

A CHEERY RHYME.

There is one advertisement of a typewriter which I have found so cheering during the dark days of war, that I have almost felt inclined to place a wholesale order for these machines, so comforting have I found their advertisement. Only my limited means have restrained me from thus displaying my gratitude. The advertisement is in the form of a rhyme, as to the authorship of which I am ignorant. This is the rhyme:

If the day looks kinder gloomy,
An' your chances kinder slim;
If the situation's puzzlin',
And your prospects rather grim;
If perplexities keep pressin'
Till all hope is nearly gone,
Jest bristle up an' grit your teeth
And keep on keepin' on.

KEEPIN' ON.

What better advice can one have in these depressing days? The world is being convulsed with a terrible conflict, the end of which is not yet in sight. There are some of us who are striving to pierce the black cloud of smoke which is hanging like a funeral pall over the world, striving to look for the bright days that are to come. It is these people, the people with courage and hope, who will be able to build up the new world out of the ruins of the old. They have to keep on "keepin' on."

THE JEWISH DUTY.

For no people is this advice more necessary than for the sorely tried Jewish nation. Their whole history, indeed, has been one grand record of "keepin' on." Assailed on all sides by tyranny and oppression, driven from pillar to post, massacred here, exiled there, their preservation has been nothing short of a miracle. The great problem before the Jewish people at the present moment, as it has always been, is to keep on "keepin' on." Those who help in this task are loyal Jews, and deserve well of their race.

AUNTIE'S LETTER BOX.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—All letters must be signed in full, and reference made in the body of the letter to any enclosure. Colonial stamps cannot be used. Postal Orders should NOT be filled in.

Theresa Benoliel, Clapton: It isn't my fault if I haven't got your name right. You *must* write clearly, and send me a coupon.

Nita Dulberg, Southport: I am glad you like the certificate. I should like to see your little sister's fuzzy golden hair.

Ray Temks, Newcastle-on-Tyne: Welcome to the League. I am glad you like my Chats. I have heard of Jesmond Dene, which must be a very beautiful spot.

Rèka Fredman, Plymouth: Your competition entry has been duly received,

David Huglin, Liverpool: Your revised entry has come to hand.

Annie Jaffe, Pretoria: I was much interested in your description of Pretoria. I hope you will succeed in your examinations. Thanks for your gift.

Willie Laderman, Holborn: Welcome to the League. I am pleased to hear you enjoy my Chats. Thanks for your gift.

Fanny Millet, Southampton: You may be interested to learn that I do not live in a cellar nor do I go about all day with a respirator! A competition that required no thought would not be of much use. Why not try? Thanks for your gift. I have put your name in the correspondence Exchange.

Charlotte Salzedo, Manchester: Welcome to the League. I am glad you "greatly enjoy" my Chats.

YOUNG ISRAEL CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

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November 12, 1915.

Clara Bolchover, Manchester:—

DEAR AUNTIE,—Excuse me for my irregularity. I have been very busy with lessons, for I have gone into a harder class with a great deal more work. So you must excuse me, for, though I have not written to you I have read your chats week by week and have enjoyed them too. I am usually the one on Fridays to bring in the "Jewish Chronicle" from the door. Looking at your paper I have noticed that you have a competition for the seniors, on "Why I am proud of being a Jew." We may look over the great men of the past, but what of the men of the present! They are showing their nobility all over the world, England, France, Russia and other nations. The second V.C. came to Manchester, and one day went in a car unnoticed. The mother of a friend of mine had seen his (Issy Smith's) portrait in your paper and she instantly recognised him. Then of course other people recognised him, too. I might add that our class IIIA has been very lucky this half term in matches. These are net-ball matches. We have beaten all except three. Two of them were equal to us and in one we were beaten. We are playing one of the equals to-morrow (Monday). Hoping you have had a nice Yomtov.

I remain, dear Aunty, your unknown niece,

CLARA BOLCHOVER.

P.S.—My sister joins me in giving 6d. for the "Penny Dinners Fund."

Miss Rose Scherer, Stepney:—I am sure all my readers will be interested to hear about yaur excellent League. I propose sending the beautifully dressed dolls to the Queen's Hospital for Children where I am sure they will be much appreciated.

Sarah Taback, Pretoria: I am glad you had such nice holidays. I have put your name in the Exchange.

Annie Werner, Glasgow: Your raptures over your prize pleased me greatly. How useful little birds are sometimes. I agree with you in esteeming Eric Simons' poetical efforts, though he is a little "uneven" (like all young poets). Perhaps you will be "mildly surprised." I haven't printed your letter this time, though your story is very acceptable. Don't give up trying with that Jewish tale.

A NEW COMPETITION.

Once more I have pleasure in announcing a competition, for which I expect a large number of entries.

SENIORS.

A prize will be awarded for the best *short* answer to the question, "Why am I proud of being a Jew?"

JUNIORS.

A prize will be awarded for the best solution of the following Biblical jumbles:

1. AUES
2. ELUMAS
3. MOONSOL.
4. JAMHOT.
5. RISUDA.
6. LATANLABS.
7. SEJES
8. GALLIG.
9. HOLISH.
10. HUBIA.
11. HORCIJE.
12. BEENUR.

RULES:

1. All competitors must be members of the League, and their entries must be their own unaided work.
2. Entries must be on separate sheets, and one side of the paper only must be written on.
3. All entries must bear the name, address, and age of the competitor.
4. Juniors must be under 12.
5. Entries must be received on or before November 15th.

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